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A GRAMMAR

OF THE

CHINYANJA LANGUAGE

AS SPOKEN AT LAKE NYASSA

WITH

CHINYANJA-ENGLISH AND ENGLISH-CHINYANJA VOCABULARIES.

BY

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PREFACE.

THE discoveries of Dr. Livingstone awakened in this country and throughout Christendom a deep interest in the almost entirely unknown regions of Central Africa. The circumstances attending the close of his noble career only deepened and widened that interest, and immediately led to the organisation of what was felt to be the most fitting monument to his memory—a Christian Mission to Central Africa. It was reserved for this Mission—named after the great missionary himself—to carry out what had been the most cherished scheme of his life, but which he was destined never to see accomplished, viz. the occupation of Lake Nyassa for the propagation of Christianity, and for the suppression and final extinction of the slave-trade there.

It was while serving in the capacity of Agriculturist in the Livingstonia Mission, from its commencement in May 1875 till February 1879, that I was brought into contact with the Anyanja. As interpreters were seldom available, I was thrown upon my own resources at an early period of my sojourn among that people. The method adopted for acquiring a knowledge of their language was to write down every new word I heard, with its probable meaning, and to wait for, and take note of, a second illustration of its application. After collecting

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a number of words and phrases, I got a few boys to adjudicate, and explain any difficulty; and thus little by little I became acquainted with the more common phrases, which served as stepping-stones to a fuller investigation. It was on being transferred to the School that I was afforded the best opportunity of maturing my knowledge both theoretically and practically. When the scholars began to read English books, they had to translate every sentence into Chinyanja, and I had to judge whether or not it was correctly done. As the requirements of the school and the church increased, I had to try my hand at translation, beginning with a few hymns, and afterwards attempting a part of St. John's Gospel. These exercises, along with the daily conversations on things both secular and sacred, made me acquainted with most of the words and phrases used on ordinary occasions.

I had wished to revise the notes taken from time to time, and to put them into the hands of the Rev. Dr. Laws, the head of the Mission staff, but as an opportunity for doing so did not occur, and as the MSS. were in a rather chaotic state, I judged it best, on leaving the country, not to lose what it had cost me so much to procure. Being aware of the necessity of some book of reference, for the use not only of the members of the Mission, but also of the more advanced of the native scholars, I laid the fact before the Livingstonia Sub-Committee of the Foreign Missions of the Free Church of Scotland, who liberally undertook to publish this work for the use of the Mission, and directed me to prepare it for that purpose. I take this opportunity of thanking the Committee for enabling me to publish what I trust will serve as a vehicle for conveying both

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religious and secular instruction to the minds of the Anyanja, until a more complete work can be produced.

With respect to the book itself, I have to say—

(1.) That with the exception of Messrs Blair and Procter's Vocabularies of the Manganja Language, it is the only publication at present on Chinyanja.

(2.) That the "Table of Concords" is in accordance, as far as possible, with Dr. Steere's classification of Swahili and Yao Substantives.

(3.) That the Chinyanja-English Vocabulary gives, as far as possible, a literal English interpretation of the words; while the English-Chinyanja section is meant only for reference, and, apart from the former, would often mislead.

(4.) That most of the names given to the Verbal FORMS have been taken from the Rev. J. L. Döhne's *Zulu-Kafir Dictionary.*

(5.) That only those forms of the verb which we know to be in general use are given.

(6.) That the classes of nouns are indicated, when known, by the figures placed after them.

In conclusion, I acknowledge the valuable services of my brother, William Riddel, M.A., in assisting me to arrange and systematise the knowledge I had been able to acquire.

ALEXANDER RIDDEL.

ABERDEEN, *Dec.* 1879.

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INTRODUCTION.

LAKE NYASSA is the most southerly of the great lakes of Central Africa. It extends from north to south for about 350 miles, emptying its waters into the river Shiri, which, after a course of about 250 miles, joins the Zambezi. The lake has no proper name, Nyassa being the Chiyao word for a *lake* or *large river*. By the Anyanja, or People of the Lake, it is called Nyanja, which is just another form of the same word, becoming in different tribes Nyassa, Nyanja, and Nyanza.

The Anyanja (or Maŋganja, as they call themselves, on the south-east of the lake) were, till within the last twenty years, a somewhat numerous tribe, occupying the whole of the country from Lake Chirwa on the south-east of Nyassa to Chipeta on the west, and from the confluence of the Shiri and Zambezi northwards as far as the middle of the lake, thus covering an area of about 40,000 square miles.

The adjacent tribes are, on the south, the Achigunda of Tette, Sena, and Quillimane; on the east the Ajawa or Wayao, the Machinǧa and Amasaninǧa under Mataka and Makanjira, the Anǧulu, and the Wajenǧa; on the west the Awiza, Akuntunda, Anǧoni, Amanǧochi, Abanda, Atonǧa, and Akamanǧa. Along the east coast of the lake the Anyanja have no independent

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settlements, but are found generally in the suburbs of the Amasaninǧa villages. At Chitezi's there is a mixture of Anyanja and Anǧulu. On the south of the lake, in the district previously called Maravi, the Anyanja were conquered by the Machinǧa about the year 1850, and remain subordinate to them up to the present time. About the same year the fertile and densely populated districts of Chipeta and Mankamba, on the west, were devastated by the Anǧoni, who had established themselves on the tableland near Mount Deza. Their chief, Chidionga, incorporated the Anyanja to a considerable extent with his own tribe, raising from among them headmen who had equal privileges with the Angoni themselves. The greater number of the conquered were, however, kept in an inferior position, in many cases that of actual slavery.

When their independence was once destroyed, they were continually preyed upon by the Anǧoni, Amanǧochi, and Machinǧa, led captive in large numbers, and sold to Arab or Ajawa slave-dealers. Thus broken up and at the mercy of their enemies, they must have been reduced to a third of their former number. Notwithstanding all this, they still retain their own language amid surrounding diversities of dialect, so that a person acquainted with Chinyanja will very readily find his way in any part of the Lake district by the use of that language.

The Anyanja are naturally a quiet and industrious people, neither possessing such an aggressive disposition as to render them troublesome neighbours, nor lacking ambition sufficient to make them pursue assiduously anything tending to raise them in the social scale.

Chinyanja, the language of the Anyanja, has much in

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common with all known Bantu languages, and, according to the late Mr. Rebman, occupies a middle position between the Southern or Zulu branches and the Middle or Zangian genus. The languages of Tette and Sena, which have a considerable similarity to Chinyanja, have been placed by Dr. Bleek in the Mozambique genus. We think, however, that Chinyanja is so far different from these as to justify us in making it one of a group of languages radiating from Nyassa, and having sufficiently distinctive features of its own.

In Chinyanja, as in other Bantu languages, many words are formed by the agglutination of monosyllabic roots, a considerable number of which were originally onomatopoetic. A great proportion of the nouns are derived from the imperative of the verb. Adjectives, properly so called, are few, but full compensation is made for their absence by the formation of a relative clause equivalent to an adjective from every form of the verb.

The Swahili language of Zanzibar and adjoining coast, the Yao of the east side of Nyassa, and the Nyamwezi of Ujiji, have been reduced by Bishop Steere. Chinyanja would thus fill up the gap between the Zulu-Kafir of the Angoni and the Yao and other kindred languages already wholly or partially reduced. It will also serve as a key to the other languages of the Lake tribes. It will in all probability be the chief language used by the Livingstonia Mission. It will also be spoken at Blantyre by the Anyanja under the Makololo of the Lower Shiri, and by some remnants of the Manganja still left about Lake Chirwa.

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CHINYANJA GRAMMAR.

THE ALPHABET.

CHINYANJA has few sounds unfamiliar to an English ear, and these few are not difficult to pronounce. The spelling adopted is as phonetic as is possible with the limited number of letters used.

The five vowels, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *u*, are pronounced as in Italian, and may have a long or a short sound (the length being usually determined by the accent).[1] The letter *y*, often used as a consonant, is in some cases used for the close diphthongal sound heard in the English word *by*.

The consonants are pronounced mostly as in English. *Q* and *x* are dropped as redundant, *c* is used only in the sign *ch*.

The powers of the letters used will be seen from the following table :—

LETTER (OR SIGN).	PRONUNCIATION	
	As in English	*As in Chinyanja*
A	far, fat	*mata.*
B	box	*bango.*
Ch = tsh	choke	*chambo.*
D	dog	*dambo.*
E	fair, pet	*chete.*
F	fly	*fuko.*
G	go (never as in *gem*)	*gaga.*
H	ha !	*hah !*
I	feel, fill	*pini.*
J = dzh	jump	*juzi.*
K	kick	*kala.*

[1] The accent is usually on the penult.

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Letter (or sign).	Pronunciation *As in English*	*As in Chinyanja*
L	long	*lamba.*
M	man	*muntu.*
N	new	*nanga.*
O	no, not	*doko.*
P	post	*ponya.*
R	run (but rougher, as in Scotch)	*reka.*
S	so (never flat like *z*)	*samba.*
T	ten	*tambo.*
U	pool, put	*muntu.*
V	very	*vumbe.*
W	wish	*wala.*
Y (1.) Consonant	yonder	*nyamba.*
(2.) Vowel	by	*mwy, lya.*
Z	zero (never *dz* or *zz*)	*ziko.*
n̄g	ringing	*n̄gono.*

Notes on some of the Letters.

1. The letter *s*, from the frequency with which it has the flat sound of *z* in English, will be apt to be mispronounced by English readers. *S* is always sharp, as in *see, cats; z* flat as in *zero*, or as *s* in *raise, beds.*

2. *Dz* must not be confounded with *z: dzina*, a name; but *zina*, others (other fishes).

3. *Ch* = *tsh*, as in *chin*, and *j* = *dzh*, as in *jam.*

4. *L* and *r* are often interchanged. Thus *gwira* or *gwila: li* after *i* becomes *ri.*

5. There are traces of an interchange between *l* and *d: dua*, pl. *malua; ndo* for *nlo.*

6. *Y* is always a consonant, except in the words *mwy* and *lya.*

Remarks on some Combinations of Letters.

In Chinyanja, words are found beginning with *bv, bw, pf, py, pw; dz, ts;* and *gw.* The pronunciation of these presents no special difficulty. The combinations *bvl, phy,* and *rlw,* occur only in *ku bvlala, ku phya,* and *rlwa!*

M and *n* being semi-vowels, easily combine with most

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other consonants. Initial *m* may be followed by all but *d, g, j, r,* and initial *n* by all but *f, l, p, r, w.*

N, initial or otherwise, before *g* and *k,* has the same sound as in the English words *angle, ankle* (pronounced *an̄g-gle, an̄g-kle*) i.e. *n*=*ng* in *long,* the *g* following being hard, as in *gun.* But in the following words *ng* initial represents the single consonantal sound *ng* in *long;* and in these the hard sound must not be heard :—

n̄gambo, a bait.	*n̄goma,* a drum.
n̄ganjo, a furnace.	*n̄gona,* a crocodile.
n̄gombe, a bull or cow.	*n̄gono,* smallness.

And the verbs *n̄gamba,* tear, and *n̄gazimira,* shine.

So that *ngombe,* the bank (of a stream) is to be distinguished from *n̄gombe,* a bull or cow, and *ngoma,* a koodoo, from *n̄goma,* a drum.

THE NOUN.

Chinyanja nouns have to be studied with reference to *Number, Class, Concord,* and *Case.*

Number.

There are two Numbers, *Singular* and *Plural,* and the formation of the plural will be given in defining the classes.

Class and Concord.

It is highly probable that at one time there was in use with every Chinyanja noun a pair of prefixes, a singular with a corresponding plural. By the use of its own pair of prefixes the singular and the plural of every noun was formed. And an equally important use of these prefixes was to indicate the agreement of nouns with their pronouns and adjectives. The prefix of a noun either became itself the pronoun of that noun, or was prefixed to some common pronominal form and fused with it. And to indicate agreement between an adjective and any noun, the prefix of that noun was fused on to the beginning of

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the adjective. The same rule applied to the preposition *of* following the noun.

Now, if these prefixes all persisted, nouns would fall into classes according to the prefixes attached to them, and, the class of any noun being known, its plural would be known, and also the form of its adjectives, pronouns, and prepositions. But, while the plural prefixes all remain more or less entire, some of the singulars are either lost or disguised. Some nouns also appear to have adopted new plurals. So that it becomes difficult, or in some cases impossible, to determine the class of a noun from its plural alone. In such cases we must have regard also to the form of the pronouns, adjectives, and prepositions used with the noun, in order to find out, from the prefixes fused on to them, what the original prefixes of the noun in all probability were. In most cases the only parts of these prefixes now remaining are the initial consonants, and it has become customary to call these letters, when prefixed to nouns, *incipients*, but when prefixed to adjectives, pronouns, and the preposition, *preformatives*. The so-called preformatives, or *preformative letters*, are, according to this theory, just the initials of the original incipients of the nouns. The uniformity with which these preformatives run through a whole sentence, reflecting the form of the noun in its adjectives, pronouns, and the preposition, constitutes what is called CONCORD. It will be at once obvious that it is chiefly by the concord of a noun that we are now to be guided to its CLASS.

THE CLASSES AND THEIR PLURALS.

Chinyanja Nouns fall into *Seven* Classes, which may be defined thus :—

CLASS I. includes only nouns denoting *living creatures*, and forming their plurals in *a*. They fall conveniently into two divisions :—

1. Those that denote *human beings*, begin with *m*, *mu*, *mw*, or *n*, and form their plurals by changing *m*, *mu*, *mw*, or *n* into *a*.

EX. *mlamu*, a brother-in-law ; plural, *alamu*.
muntu, a person ; ,, *antu*.
mwana, a child ; ,, *ana*.
nkazi, a woman ; ,, *akazi*.

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2. Those that denote *living creatures*, and form their plurals by prefixing *a* to the singular.

Ex. *chule*, a frog; plural, *achule.*

Note 1.—A noun belonging to *any other class*, if it denotes *a living creature*, may take the plural and concord proper to this class.

Note 2.—Some nouns like *koswe*, which *always* take the concord of this class (except with one or two words), and may also take its plural, yet nearly always prefer forming their plurals by prefixing *ma* to the singular. By their plurals these would fall into Class V., but by concord into Class I. They are neither numerous nor of frequent occurrence. All we can say with certainty about the difference in concord between them and other nouns of this class is that they take *ense* instead of *onse*, and *ngwa*, *nga* instead of *ngwo*, *ngo*. (See Table of Concords.)

EXCEPTIONS. *mfumu*, a chief; plur. *mafumu.*
nkango, a lion; ,, *mikango.*

CLASS II.—Nouns denoting mostly *inanimate objects*, beginning with *m* or *n*, and forming their plurals by changing *m* or *n* into *mi.*

Ex. *mlanya*, a plantain; plur. *milanya.*
ntengo, a tree; ,, *mitengo.*

CLASS III.—Nouns beginning with *n*, and denoting *either animate or inanimate objects.* When standing alone they occasionally form their plurals by prefixing *zi* to the singular. With an adjective or pronoun following they remain unaltered, plurality being indicated by the preformatives of the adjective or pronoun.

Ex. *nsomba*, a fish; plur. *zinsomba*, fishes.
nsomba ziwiri (never *zinsomba ziwiri*), two fishes.
zindodo, staves; but *ndodo zachi*, his staves.

Note.—The plurals *nsomba* and *zinsomba* are used much like the English plurals *fish* and *fishes.*

CLASS IV.—Nouns beginning with *ch*, denoting *either animate or inanimate objects*, and forming their plurals by changing *ch* into *z.*

Ex. *chiko*, a cup; plur. *ziko.*

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Note.—Nouns are magnified by being put into this class.

Ex. *chinsomba*, a large fish ; plur. *zinsomba.*

Class V.—Nouns mostly denoting *inanimate objects*, and forming their plurals in *ma*. But nouns beginning with *u* are excluded. They fall into two divisions :—

1. Those which form their plurals by prefixing *ma* to the singular.

Ex. *kasu*, a hoe ; plur. *makasu.*

2. Those which begin with *dz*, and form their plurals by changing *dz* into *ma*. They seem originally to have prefixed *ma*, and then allowed the *dz* to drop out.

Ex. *dzenje*, a pit ; plur. *maenje.*

Note 1.—When the vowel after *dz* is *a*, and we should have by the rule *maa*, one *a* is dropped.

Ex. *dzala;* pl. *mala.*

Note 2.—The following irregular nouns belong to this class :—

diso, an eye ; plur. *maso.*
lino or *dzino*, a tooth ; ,, *mano.*
dua, a flower ; ,, *malua.*

Note 3.—Foreign words introduced into Chinyanja generally take the plural and concord of this class.

Ex. *bokosi*, box ; plur. *mabokosi.*

Class VI. Nouns beginning with *u* and forming their plurals by prefixing *ma* to the singular. They may denote *either animate or inanimate objects ;* and some are *abstract nouns* which have no plural.

Ex. *una*, a rat's hole ; plur. *mauna.*
udzudzu, a mosquito ; ,, *maudzudzu.*
ufulu, independence of mind.

Class VII.—The Infinitives of verbs used as nouns. Such forms have, of course, no plural, but have a concord of their own.

Ex. *kuenda kwachi*, his going.

Class Concord.

All these classes have their own concords, *i.e.* their own preformatives for the adjective, the pronoun, and the preposition *of.*

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But the prepositions *pa*, at or upon; *ku*, motion to a place; *mu* or *mo*, rest in a place; and the diminutive prefixes *ka*, sing., and *ti*, plur., when taken in conjunction with any noun in the first six classes, annul the class concord and substitute their own. The concord with *ku* is the same as that of Class VII., the *ku* of the Infinitive being merely the preposition. There are thus SEVEN Classes and TEN Concords. The preformatives and their use will be more fully considered under the parts of speech to which they are attached. Concord will be better understood after study of the Adjective and Pronoun.

Rule.—When two or more nouns of different classes come together, the concord agrees with the last and is put in the plural.

Ex. *Kasu ni chiko ni ndodo zi ri muno*=a hoe, a cup, and a staff are here (where the pronoun *zi* agrees in class with *ndodo*, and is in the plural).

THE GENITIVE RELATION.

There being no Genitive or Possessive case in Chinyanja, the Genitive Relation is indicated by the use of the preposition *a*, "of," which exhibits the preformative proper to the class of the governing noun. The forms of this preposition for the seven classes respectively are—

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.
With sing. nouns, . . .	*wa,*	*wa,*	*ya,*	*cha,*	*la,*	*wa,*	*kwa.*
With plur. nouns, . . .	*a,*	*ya,*	*za,*	*za,*	*a,*	*a,*	—

Ex. Class I.—The chief's child (child of the chief). } *mwana wa mfumu.*

II.—The chief's	tree,	*ntengo*	*wa*	,,
III. ,,	staff,	*ndodo*	*ya*	,,
IV. ,,	cup,	*chiko*	*cha*	,,
V. ,,	hoe,	*kasu*	*la*	,,
VI. ,,	bow,	*uta*	*wa*	,,
VII. ,,	going,	*ku enda*	*kwa*	,,

With prepositions, *pa*, *ku*, *mu*, and diminutives *ka* and *ti*—

On the chief's tree, *pa ntengo pa mfumu.*
The chief's little tree, *kantengo ka mfumu.*
In the large house, *m'nyumba m'kulu.*

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The Cases of Nouns.

Chinyanja may be considered to have *four cases*—*Nominative, Accusative, Locative,* and *Vocative.*

In nouns the Nominative and Accusative cases are the same in form, a noun being considered in the Nominative case when it is the subject of a verb, and in the Accusative when governed by a verb or preposition.

The Locative case is used to indicate motion or rest *at, about,* or *in* a place, and is made by suffixing to the nouns the prepositions *pa, ku, mu,* in their altered forms *po, ko, mo.* In most instances the prepositions are at the same time prefixed in their unaltered forms. When the unaltered forms are used before the nouns, and the altered forms not suffixed, as sometimes happens, it is best to regard the nouns as in the Accusative, governed by the prepositions.

Ex. Prep. with Loc. *pa mundapo,* by the garden.
,, ,, *ku mundako,* to the garden.
,, ,, *mundamo,* in the garden.
Prep. with Accus. *m'nyumba,* in the house.

Note.—Mu prefixed is generally shortened to *m'*.

The Vocative case is used in addressing a person. It may be—

1. The same as the Nominative, as *mbali,* O friend!
2. Some form of the plural with a singular meaning, as *atati,* O father! *atatu atu,* O our father!
3. Made by suffixing to the noun an altered form of the 2d pers. pronoun, as *mwanawe,* O thou child! (from *mwana* and *iwe*); *antuni,* O ye people! (from *antu* and *inu*).

Example. Declension of *mwana,* a child.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	*mwana,* a child;	*ana,* children.
Accus.	*mwana,* a child;	*ana,* children.
Loc.	*mwanamo* (rare) / *m'wana* } in a child	*anamo* (rare) / *moana* } in children.
Voc.	*mwanawe,* O (thou) child!	*ananu,* O (ye) children!

Indication of Sex.

There is no proper Gender in Chinyanja. To follow the English rule of making names of males *masculine,* of

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females, *feminine*, and of things without life, *neuter*, would serve no grammatical purpose whatever. Concord in Chinyanja is according to *class* and number, instead of *gender* and number. But the idea of gender in some languages, such as Latin, comes very near the idea of *class* in Chinyanja, since it does not depend wholly on the sex or want of sex, but very much on the form of the noun. Though class in Chinyanja is not influenced by considerations of sex, it is so to a considerable extent by the distinction between *animate* and *inanimate*. For all nouns denoting *living creatures* either have, or may be made to assume, the concord of Class I.

There are a few cases in which sex is denoted by a separate word for the male and the female. The following list includes most of these:—

MAS.	FEM.
mwanna, a husband.	*nkazi*, a wife, a woman, a female.
mamuna, a man, a male.	
nzombwe, a lad.	*butu*, a girl.
nyamata, a young man.	*namwali*, a young woman.
tambala, a cock.	*nkuku ya tadzi*, a hen.

Note.—With the names of *all birds* the form *tadzi* is used instead of *nkazi*.

When there are not separate words for the male and female, sex is indicated in the case of human beings and some of the lower animals by the use of *mamuna*, male, and *nkazi*, female, and in the case of other animals by *mpwongo*, male, and *nkazi*, female (*mpwongo* not being applicable to human beings).

Ex. *mwana wa mamuna*, a male child, boy ; *mwana nkazi*, a female child, girl.
ngombe ya mpwongo, a bull ; *ngombe ya nkazi*, a cow.
mbuzi ya mpwongo, a he-goat ; *mbuzi ya nkazi*, a she-goat.

Note.—For a male child *mwana wa mamuna* is more common than *mwana wa mwanna*. These expressions cannot mean child of a male or man unless the male or man is rendered definite in some way. *Mwana nkazi* is a female child, while *mwana wa nkazi* is a woman's child.

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Derivations of Nouns from Verbs.

A large proportion of Chinyanja nouns are derived from verbs. This is done either by using some prefix, or by changing the termination of the verb; in some cases by the two methods combined.

From *edza*, fish		comes *mbedza*, a fish-hook.	
,, *manga*, bind		,, *mwanga*, anything tied on.	
,, *tawa*, run away		,, *ntawatawa*, a vagrant.	
,, *lira*, cry		,, *liraka*, the tongue.	
,, *kwata*, marry		,, *chikwatu*, a wife, spouse.	
,, *nyenga*, deceive		,, *chinyengu*, deceit.	
,, *za*, come		,, *pazi*, the foot.	

As the infinitive of the verb is used for a noun we are enabled to make a noun from every verb, and thus find a predicable for every notion embodied in Chinyanja verbs.

THE ADJECTIVE.

There are few Adjectives properly so called in Chinyanja, the want of them being supplied by *Qualifying Phrases* or *Clauses*.

Adjectives Proper.

These are either Adjectives of *Distinction* or Adjectives of *Quantity*.

I. The Adjectives of Distinction, usually called Demonstrative Adjective Pronouns, and often used as pronouns, are the following:—

uyu, { this. / that. } *imene*, this, *or* that, *sometimes* the same. *imwe*, the same, that very same.

udya, that yonder (more definite than *imene*).

II. The Adjectives of Quantity include the *Indefinite* and the *Definite Numerals*.

1. The *Indefinite Numerals* are the following:—

onse, whole, all; *wina*, another, other; *oka*, only, alone.

N.B.—*ambiri*, many, is not an adjective properly so

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called, being the preposition *a*, of, and the noun *mbiri*, multitude *or* greatness. It sometimes conveys the idea of *many*, at other times of *much*.

Ex. *nsomba zambiri*, many fishes.
chisao chambiri, much wisdom.

2. Table of *Definite Numerals*.

Cardinals.	*Ordinals.*	*Adverbs.*
1. *mozi*, one.	*chimozi*, first.	*kamozi*, once.
2. *wiri*, two.	*chiwiri*, second.	*kawiri*, twice.
3. *tatu*, etc.	*chitatu*, etc.	*katatu*, etc.
4. *nai*.	*chinai*.	*kanai*.
5. *sanu*.	*chisanu*.	*kasanu*.
6. *asanu di mozi*.	*chisanu ndi chimozi*, etc.	*kasanu ndi kamozi*, etc.
7. *asanu ndi awiri*.		
8. *asanu ndi atatu*.		
9. *asanu ndi anai*.		
10. *kumi*.		
11. *kumi di mozi*.		
12. *kumi ndi awiri*.		
20. *makumi awiri* (two tens).		
30. *makumi atatu* (three tens), etc.		
100. *zana* or *makumi oka oka kumi!* (tens and only tens, ten times).		
200. *mazana awiri*.		
1000. *mazana kumi!* (hundreds ten).		

Note 1.—In the above table the cardinals from *one* to *five* are given in their bare forms without the preformatives of any class of nouns. After *five* the forms proper to Class I. are given.

Note 2.—It will be seen that *six* = *five and one*, *seven* = *five and two*, etc. *ndi* and *di* are forms of *ni* "and" or "with," varied for the sake of euphony.

Note 3.—To avoid ambiguity in the case of some numbers, attention must be given to pauses and intonation. *makumi asanu ndi mozi*, tens five and one times = sixty, but *makumi asanu, ndi mozi*, tens five times, and one = fifty-one.

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Note 4.—The following examples will show how the ordinals are used :—

The first man, *mwanna wa chimozi.*
The first cup, *chiko cha chimozi.*
The second cup, *chiko cha chiwiri.*

Qualifying Phrases and Clauses.

Qualifying attributes, commonly called *adjectives of quality* in English, are, in Chinyanja, expressed by *Prepositional Phrases* and *Relative Clauses.*

1. Prepositional Phrases.—The prepositions used are those corresponding to "of" and "with" in English. The former is the more common. The latter is more rare, always in the predicate, and generally with nouns beginning with *u.*

Ex. *mwana wa bwino*, a child of goodness, a good child.
a li ndi ulemo, he is with politeness, he is polite.

Note.—The Infinitive of the verb is used in this, as in other connections, as a noun.

Ex. *garu wa ku onda*, a lean dog.

2. Relative Clauses.—These are made by the simple relative and a verb. All forms of the verb may be used, but most commonly the Qualifying form.

Ex. *chingwe cho limba*, a rope which is strong, a strong rope.
nyumba yo bulungika, a house which is rounded, a round house.
muntu oipa, a man who is bad, a bad man.
chitsulo cho polera, an iron which is-for-boring, a boring iron.

By one studying the language for the first time the form *wabwino* would very likely be regarded as an adjective derived from a noun, and *oipa* one derived from a verb, and there is no serious objection to their being called so still. But strictly speaking the first is the preposition "*of*" and the noun "*goodness,*" and the second the relative "*who*" or "*that*" and the verb "*is bad.*"

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3. There is, however, a third combination used for the adjective of which we have not yet been able to give a perfectly satisfactory account. In the case of *ngono* and *kulu* and some others, instead of *kasu la ngono* (a hoe of littleness), a little hoe, as the analogy of *kasu la bwino* would lead us to expect, we find always *kasu la li ngono*. And a similar combination is used with all the first six classes, except Class I., which has *wa ngono* simply. Thus :—

Class	I.	A little child,	*mwana*	*wa ngono.*
,,	II.	,, tree,	*ntengo*	*wâu ngono.*
,,	III.	,, staff,	*ndodo*	*yâi* (or *yei*) *ngono.*
,,	IV.	,, cup,	*chiko*	*cha chi ngono.*
,,	V.	,, hoe,	*kasu*	*la li ngono.*
,,	VI.	,, bow,	*uta*	*wâu ngono.*

Whatever may be the principle on which the syllables *cha chi*, *la li*, etc., are thrown together, it seems plain that we have here the forms of the preposition "*of*" followed by those of the simple class pronouns (*see* page 23), so that *wa* would be a contraction for *wa a*, and *wau* (*au* = *ow* in *how*) for *wa u*, etc.

Other words used like *ngono* are : *kulu*, greatness ; and the verbs *ku wesi*, to be unripe ; *ku tari*, to be long or distant ; and *ku fupi*, to be short, or near at hand.

Ex. *ntanga za zi wisi*, unripe water-melons.

Comparison of Adjectives.

Adjectives are compared only with reference to *distance* in Space or Time from the standpoint of the speaker. The only adjectives admitting of this kind of comparison are the Demonstrative Adjectives. These have three degrees of comparison, which may be called the *Positive*, *Comparative*, and *Superlative*.

Ex. *ichi*, this (cup) ; *icho*, that ; *chidya*, that yonder, or that previously mentioned.
zimenezi, these (cups) ; *zimenezo*, those ; *zimenezidya*, those yonder.

From these examples it will appear that the characteristic ending of the Positive is *i*, of the Comparative *o*, and of the Superlative *dya*.

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Two or more objects may be compared with respect to quality and quantity, by the use of *koma* "good," or "goodness," which would thus answer to the English comparative when two objects are compared, and to the superlative when more than two.

madzi ni chakudia, "koma" chakudia (*lit.* water and food, "the good" (or "better") food) = of water and food the better is food. *ichi ndi ichi, "koma" ichi* (*lit.* this and this "better" this) = this is the better of the two. *ni mbuzi, ni nkosa, ni ngombe "koma" ngombe* (*lit.* and goats, and sheep and cattle "the best" cattle) = of goats and sheep and cattle, the best are cattle.

Concord of Adjectives.

Adjectives are governed in concord by the preceding noun, *i.e.* the adjectives exhibit the preformatives proper to the class of the noun with which they agree. Thus we find, for example, that the forms of *onse*, "whole," pl. "all," for the first six classes respectively are :—

With sing. nouns, *onse, wonse, yonse, chonse, lonse, wonse.*
With plur. nouns, *onse, yonse, zonse, zonse, onse, onse.*

Comparing these forms with those of the preposition "*of*" given above, we find that it is the rule for the initial letters of the adjective and preposition for any particular class to be the same. This rule extends to all adjectives and pronouns, and is in fact the grand rule in Chinyanja syntax. To avoid needless repetition, and to exhibit in detail these initial changes in the forms of the adjectives, as well as the pronouns and the preposition "*of*," is the object of the Table of Concords.

THE PRONOUN.

Chinyanja Pronouns may be conveniently divided into five classes, *Personal, Possessive, Relative, Demonstrative,* and *Interrogative.*

The Personal Pronouns.

Personal Pronouns fall into two divisions, the *Simple* and the *Complete* forms.

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The SIMPLE forms of the Personal Pronouns are :—

Sing. 1. Nom. *di, ndi,* I.	Plur. 1. Nom. and Acc. *ti,*
Acc. *ndi,* me.	We, us.
2. Nom. *u,* thou.	2. Nom. *mu,* you.
Acc. *ku,* thee.	Acc. *ku,* you.
3. Nom. *a* or *wa* (Cl. I.),	3. Nom. and Acc. *a,*
he or she.	they, them.
Acc. *m,* him, her.	

The pronoun of the third person varies according to the class of the noun for which it stands. The forms sing. and plur. for the seven classes respectively are as follows :—

Sing. *a* (accus. *m*), *u, i, chi, li, u, ku.*
Plur. *a* *i, zi, zi, a, a,* (none).

The nominative and accusative forms are alike, except in the sing. of the pronoun of Class I., which has the nom. sing. *a,* but accus. sing. *m.*

The simple pronoun is used in all cases in addition to the subject of the verb. It may be itself the only subject. And in both cases it stands always before the verb, never after. As, *mwana a lira* or *a lira mwana,* the child it cries ; *a lira,* it cries.

Note.—The forms *ya, cha, la,* etc., which are found immediately before the verb in some tenses, are contractions for *i-a, chi-a, li-a,* etc., just as *da* and *ta* stand for *di-a* and *ti-a.*

The COMPLETE forms of the Personal Pronouns are :—

Sing. 1. *ine,* I.	Plur. 1. *ife,* we.
2. *iwe,* thou.	2. *inu,* you.
3. *ie,* he or she.	3. *awa,* they.

These never stand alone as the subject of a verb, but are used like substantives before the Simple Pronouns, or after the verb, as :—

ine di nka, I go (=I, I go, *or* as for me, I go).
chomwe cha (=*chi-a*) *chita ie,* that which he does.

The full forms seem to have been *dine* and *tife.* The Simple Pronouns given above would then be the first

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syllables of the full forms. The two are combined in the EMPHATIC forms thus :—

ine dimwe, I, even I. *ife tomwe*, we, even we.

The forms used in answer to the question "*Who is it?*" are the following :—

Sing. 1.	*ndine*, it is I.	Plur. 1.	*ndife*, it is we.
2.	*ndiwe*, it is thou.		*ndinu*, it is you.
3.	*ndie*, it is he.		*ngawa*, it is they.

These are also used when some agent is emphatically mentioned, as, It was I that did it, *da chita ndine.*

The CONJUNCTIVE forms of the Pronouns result from the fusion of the Definite forms with the conjunction *na*, "and."

Sing. 1.	*nane*, and I.	Plur. 1.	*nafe*, and we.
2.	*nawe*, and thou.	2.	*nanu*, and you.
3.	*ndie*, and he.	3.	*nawa*, and they.

Reflective Pronouns may be translated into Chinyanja by means of *oka*, alone, thus :—

I myself, myself, *ine deka* (*di-eka* = I alone).	Ourselves, *ife toka.*
Thyself, *iwe oka.*	Yourselves, *inu moka.*
Himself, *ie eka.*	Themselves, *awa oka.*

Or in other ways, as :—

I worked work for "myself." *da "ndi" chitira nchito.*
He immersed "himself." *wa biza "mwiniachi"* (*mwini* = owner, master).

THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

The POSSESSIVE Pronouns, or the forms that occur only with the preposition *of*, and never without it, are the following :—

With sing. nouns of Class I.	1. *wa-nga*, of me (=my).	Plur. 1.	*wa-tu*, of us (=our).
	2. ,, *ko*, ,, ,,	2.	,, *nu*, ,, ,,
	3. ,, *chi*, ,, ,,	3.	,, *o*, ,, ,,

With plur. nouns of Class I.—*a-nga*, *a-ko*, *a-chi*, etc.

As the forms of the Preposition are determined by the

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class and number of the preceding noun, so will the forms of the Possessive Pronouns according to the Rule of Concord.

Ex. Cl. I.—*mwana wanga, wako, wachi;* my, thy, his child.
ana ango, ako, achi; my, thy, his children.
Cl. IV.—*chiko changa, chako, chachi;* my, thy, his cup.
ziko zanga, zako, zachi; my, thy, his cups.

The Relative.

The Relative Pronoun is used with all forms of the verb, but most commonly with the Qualifying form. It is always the subject or object of an adjective sentence. The forms for the various classes closely resemble those of the preposition "*of*" and the Simple Personal Pronouns; but while the characteristic vowel of the preposition "*of*" is *a*, and of the Simple Pronoun *i*, that of the Relative is *o*. The following are the forms for the respective classes, the nominative and accusative forms being the same:—

Sing. *o. wo, yo, cho, lo, wo, ko.*
Plur. *o, yo, zo, zo, o, o,* none.

Ex. *kasu lo limira munda,* a hoe that hoes (*or* is-for-hoeing) the garden, a hoe for hoeing the garden.
mwanna o gwirira nchito, a working man (a man that is-for-working).
nsaru yo fira (a cloth which is red), a red cloth.
si mu funa ku lemekeza ko fuma kwa Mlungu koka, you seek not the honour which comes from God only.

These may be called the Simple forms, to distinguish them from the other forms in frequent use for the Relative mentioned below. They are nearly always nominative. They may be rarely accusative in Negative clauses. But when the Relative in such clauses has to stand in the accusative, the rule is that the Negative Particle *sa* is preceded by the Relative and followed by the Simple Pronoun.

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Ex. *wa chita chimene "cho sa funa iwe,"* he did that "which you did not wish."
chakudia "cho" sa "chi" dziwa inu, meat "which" you know not of (*lit.* that you know not it).

Other words performing the functions of the Relative are *amene* and *imwe*. *Amene* is the Simple Pronoun prefixed to *mene*, and *imwe* the Simple Relative prefixed to *mwe*. The class forms are as follows.—

amene	Sing.	*a-mene, u-, i-, chi-, li-, u-, ko-ko.*
	Plur.	*a-mene, i-, zi-, zi-, a-, a-,* (none).
imwe	Sing.	*i-mwe, i-, yo-, cho-, lo-, i-, ko-ko.*
	Plur.	*o-mwe, yo-, zo-, zo-, o-, o-,* (none).

Note.—Rare forms for *chomwe* and *lomwe* are *chimwe* and *limwe*.

These may sometimes stand as antecedents to the simple forms of the Relative, being in such cases Demonstrative Adjectives or Pronouns.

Ex. *mwanna amene o gwira nsomba wa fika dzulo,* the man that catches fish (habitually) arrived last night (*lit.* the man, the same that catches fish, etc.).
omwe o tuma, those that serve (the servants).

They very often, however, really perform the functions of Relatives. In that case if they are the subject of the sentence, they stand like substantives before the simple pronouns, as :—

muntu "amene a" na pedwa, the man "that" was killed (*lit.* the man, "the same he" was killed).
a na dziwa "zomwe zi" ri muantu, he knew "what" was in men.
chiko "chimenue chi" na tsekwa, the cup "that" was broken.

If they are the object, they stand alone in the accusative, as if supplying the place of an accusative of the simple relative, as :—

muntu "amene" di da ona, the man "that" I saw.
chiko "chimene" di da swa, the cup "that" I broke.

When, therefore, a Relative is wanted in the Accusative

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case in Positive clauses, use is made of *mene* and *mwe*, which may stand alone in the accus. as in the above examples, or may be followed by the simple pronoun, thus :—*chomwe cha* (= *chi-a*) *nena ie chitani*, whatever he says do ye.

Where a Relative pronoun in the Possessive case has to be translated into Chinyanja, use is made of *mene* or *mwe*, which are put immediately after the antecedent, and the Possessive pronouns, which are thrown to the end of the clause, thus :—

The man "whose" dog I killed, *mwanna "amene" di da pa garu "achi"* (*lit.* the man "that" I killed the dog "of him").

Similarly, when the Relative is governed by the preposition "*with*," *mene* or *mwe* stands after the antecedent, and the prep. with the pronominal suffixes is put at the end of the clause, thus :—

The ship that I came with, *chombo chomwe di da dza nacho* (*lit.* the ship that (the same) I came with it).

When in English the preposition with the relative is "to" or "for," *mene* or *mwe* is used as above, and the accus. of the simple pronoun put immediately before the verb and after the tense sign, thus :—

The lad to whom I gave a hoe, *nzombwe "amene" da "m'" pasa kasu* (*lit.* the lad "that" I "him" gave a hoe). The chief for whom I wrought, *mfumu "amene" di da "m'" gwirira nchito* (*lit.* the chief "that" I "him" did work-for).

It may be noted that there is an appreciable difference in meaning between the three Relative Clauses (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) given below :—

(a.) *muntu o gwira nsomba*, a man that catches fish (a man, indefinite, whose habit or occupation it is to catch fish).

(b.) *muntu amene o gwira nsomba*, the man that catches fish (the particular man whose habit it is to catch fish).

(c.) *muntu amene a gwira nsomba.* This by itself would mean, that man catches fish. But as a relative clause in such a connection as,—*di penya muntu amene a gwira nsomba*, the meaning would be,—I see the man that is catching fish (at the present moment).

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The rendering of *where, whence, whither*, etc., which in subordinate clauses may be called Adverbial Relatives, is as follows :—

You know "where" (the spot) I stay ; *wa dziwa "pomwe" di kala.*

You know "where" (locality) I stay'; *wa dziwa "komwe" di kala.*

You know "whence" I come ; *wa dziwa "komwe'* (or "*komene*") *di fuma.*

I lifted the bed "whereon" I slept; *da tukula kama "pomene" di da gona.*

"Whence" I had come, "*pomene*" *pa fuma ine* or "*pomwe*" *di da fuma "po".*

The house "wherein" I live; *nyumba "momwe" di kala.*

Demonstrative Pronouns.

The Demonstrative Pronouns, like the Personal and Relative, vary in form according to class and number. A comparison in *distance* is effected by making the form end in *o* when the object referred to is *more distant*, and in *dya* when it is *most distant*.

Table of Demonstrative Pronouns.

	Positive (comparatively near).		*Comparative* (more distant).		*Superlative* (most distant or previously referred to).	
	Sing.	*Plur.*	*Sing.*	*Plur.*	*Sing.*	*Plur.*
Class I.	*uyu*, this	*awa*, these	*uyu*, that	*ao*, those	*udya*, that yonder	*adya*, etc.
,, II.	*u*	*i*	*uo*	*io*	*udya*	*idya*
,, III.	*i*	*izi*	*io*	*izo*	*idya*	*zidya*
,, IV.	*ichi*	*izi*	*icho*	*izo*	*chidya*	*zidya*
,, V.	*iri* (*ili*)	*awa*	*iro* (*ilo*)	*awo*	*lidya*	*adya*
,, VI.	*u*	*awa*	*uo*	*awo*	*udya*	*adya*

mene and *mwe* already mentioned as Demonstrative Adjectives are frequently Demonstrative Pronouns. They occur with pronominal forms prefixed and sometimes both

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prefixed and suffixed to them. They undergo comparison like the other demonstratives.

Ex. *zimenezi*, these (staves); *zimenezo*, those (staves); *zimenezidya*, those (staves) yonder.
zimwe, these same (staves); *zomwe*, those same (staves); *zimwezidya*, those same (staves) yonder.

Interrogative Pronouns.

There may be said to be *four Interrogative Pronouns*, viz.: *-ti?* which? *-ani?* who *or* whom? *-anji?* how, why, or what sort? and *-ngati?* how many? These are used with pronominal forms prefixed, in concord with the various classes.

The Adverbial Interrogative "where?" is rendered by *-ti*, with the Locatives *pa*, *ku*, and *mu* prefixed to it.

The following shows the concord of *-ti* with the various classes;

	Sing.		*Plur.*	
Class I.	*uti*, which (man)?		*ati*, which (men)?	
,, II.	*uti*, ,,	(tree)?	*iti*, ,,	(trees)?
,, III.	*iti*, ,,	(staff)?	*ziti*, ,,	(staves)?
,, IV.	*chiti*, ,,	(cup)?	*ziti*, ,,	(cups)?
,, V.	*liti*, ,,	(hoe)?	*ati*, ,,	(hoes)?
,, VI.	*uti*, ,,	(bow)?	*ati*, ,,	(bows)?

Preps. or Locatives, { *kuti*, to what place? / *pati*, on what spot? / *muti*, in what place? } where?

ani, when used with the verb, stands after it at the end of the sentence, as:—*wa funza ani?* whom did you ask? *a pita ndani?* he passes is who? who is it that passes? who passes?

To express a Possessive it is used with the prep. "of," as:—*chiko cha-ani?* cup of whom? whose cup? *kasu la-ani?* whose hoe?

anji may be used either as a verbal suffix, or in the same way as *-ti*.

Ex. *u ndi menyeranji?* why do you strike me? *muntu anji?* what sort of person? *kasu lanji?* what sort of hoe?

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angati is used like *-ti*, immediately after its noun, as :—*antu angati?* how many people?

In the form *kangati* it is an Adverbial Interrogative, as :—*wa nka kangati?*

Note.—The forms of *anji* and *angati* for any class may at once be found by supposing the forms of the prep. "of" prefixed to *-nji* and *-ngati*.

tiani seems to be a compound of *-ti* and *ani*, combining to some extent their individual meanings, thus :—

u funa tiani? what do you wish? (what kind of thing, or what particular thing, do you wish?)

u ndi mangira tiani? whatever do you bind me for?

THE VERB.

Verbs may be

(1.) SIMPLE or PRIMITIVE, as, *enda*, go, *manga*, bind;

(2.) DERIVATIVE, as, *mangana* (from *manga*, bind, and *na*, with), bind each other; or

(3.) COMPOUND, as *bisala* (from *bisa*, hide, and *sala*, remain, remain hid).

Of more importance is the distinction between TRANSITIVE and INTRANSITIVE Verbs. A *Transitive* Verb expresses an action passing over from an agent to an object, as :—*mwanna wa menya garu*, the man beat the dog. An *Intransitive* Verb expresses a state or action confined to the subject of the verb, as :—*di enda*, I walk. Such verbs necessarily become transitive in their Causative forms, as :—*di endetsa mwana*, I cause the child to walk.

Most verbs, whether Transitive or Intransitive, are subject to certain *Inflections* of their primitive root by means of suffixes, so that new verbs are formed in which the idea conveyed by the simple verb is variously modified according to the suffix. These may be called the FORMS or SPECIES of the verb. Those most commonly used are the Qualitative, Qualifying, Causative, Reciprocal, and Passive Forms, while the Continuative is much more rare.

THE FORMS OF THE VERB.

The formation and meanings of the various forms of the verb are as follows :—

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The QUALITATIVE form is made by changing the final *a* of the Root into *ika* when the penultimate vowel of the root is *a*, *i*, or *u*, and into *eka* when it is *e* or *o*.

Ex. *ku manga*, to bind; *ku mangika*, to be bound, or, capable of being bound.
ku omba, to sound; *ku ombeka*, to be sounded, or, capable of being sounded.

In *Transitive* verbs this form has two distinct meanings —(1.) It denotes a *state* or *condition* of the subject as *actual*, and may in English be usually rendered by the passive voice of the root idea; but it differs from the Passive form in this, that with the Passive some agent is mentioned, implied, or thought of, whereas, with the Qualitative form, prominence is given to the state of the subject, and the agent, if there is one, left entirely out of view.

(2.) It denotes a *state* or *condition* of the subject as *possible*, or capable of being realised.

A good example is *ku manga* = to bind or tie. One attempting to connect two strings (*zingwe*), and finding it impossible to make the ends meet, would say they were *zo-sa-mangika*, not capable of being tied. The denial of this would be *za mangika* = they are capable of being tied. If he at last succeeded, and one were some time after to ask if they were tied, the answer might be *za mangika kali* = they are tied long ago. The same would be said if one found them tied, and wished to call attention to their condition only; but if he wanted to reflect on some one for doing it, he would use the Passive form *za mangidwa* = they are tied (and some one has done it).

In *Intransitive* verbs the form indicates that the subject is in the *state* or *condition* that results from carrying out the idea of the Simple root. In such verbs the second meaning is perhaps not so common. Thus from *ku bira* = to dive or disappear under water, we have *ku birika*=to be sunk, *i.e.* in the state that results from diving.

The QUALIFYING form is made by changing the final *a* of the Root into *ira* when the penultimate vowel of the Root is *a*, *i*, or *u*, and into *era*, where it is *e* or *o*.

Ex. *ku mangira*, to bind for (any one), or, to be-for-binding.

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ku ombera, to sound for (any one), or, to be-for-sounding.

This form is used in two ways.—(1.) It denotes the *state* or *action* expressed by the Root verb, with the additional idea of its being to, for, on behalf of, against, by reason of, or on account of, some person or thing which may be called its indirect object; there being very often at the same time a direct object. The following are examples of this use of the Qualifying form:—

tenga, bring; *u ndi tengera chiko chimene*, bring me that cup (*lit.* you me bring that cup).
chita, work; *da chitira moa*, I worked for beer; where *moa* is in the accus. *without preposition*, a kind of indirect object.
gwira, work; *di gwirira mfumu nchito* (*mfumu* pronounced in a high key, *nchito* in a lower), I work work for the chief.
tsamwa, intr. choke; *mwanna udya wa tsamwera fupa*, that man is choked with a bone.
funsa, ask; *u funsiranji?* why do you ask?

(2.) It is very often used with the simple Relative to supply the place of an adjective, and denotes that *the purpose* or *use* of the object qualified is the carrying out of the root idea. This form also may have a direct object, and in some cases even an indirect.

Ex. *manga*, bind — *chingwe cho mangira mfumu mitengo*, a rope for binding sticks for the chief.
gwira, work—*kantu ko gwirira nchito*, a thing for working with (which is-for-working work) = a tool.
mwa, drink—*chiko cho mwera nacho*, a cup for drinking with (which is-for-drinking with it).

The CAUSATIVE or EFFECTIVE form is made by changing the final *a* of the Root into *iza*, *isa*, or *itsa*, when the penultimate vowel of the root is *a*, *i*, or *u*, and into *eza*, *esa*, or *etsa* when it is *e* or *o*.

Ex. *ku mangiza*, to cause to tie, or, to tie firmly.
ku ombeza, to cause to sound, or, to sound vehemently.

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This form is necessarily always Transitive (at least in its first sense) whether the root be so or not. It usually signifies that the subject *causes* some object *to carry out* or *realise the root idea.* But frequently it *intensifies the meaning of the simple root,* expressing an earnest, violent, vehement, laborious, or persistent performance of an action. This second meaning may have arisen from a reflective application of the first. From the idea of making or forcing one's-self to act, the step to the idea of laborious or violent action is an easy one. To express still greater intensity or vehemence of action, the suffix is sometimes doubled, becoming *iziza, isisa,* or *itsitsa.*

Note.—Verbs do not usually take *iza, isa,* or *itsa* indifferently, but adopt one or other, and keep to it uniformly. (The Vocabulary shows the forms in use with particular verbs.)

The RECIPROCAL form is made by suffixing *na* to the Radical form of the verb.

konda, love; *ku kondana,* to love each other.

This *na* is probably the preposition "with," and the meaning of this form would agree with this supposition, the idea being that the persons or things spoken of *act out the root idea "with" each other.* The form commonly expresses *reciprocal action,* but very often *agreement in condition* or *action.*

tandiza, assist; *ku tandizana,* to assist each other.
dia, eat; *ku diana,* to eat with each other.

Two or three Reciprocal forms denote *Difference* or *Dissimilarity;* but this will be found to be purely accidental.

reka, stop, cease from; *ku rekana,* to differ, be dissimilar (to cease from each other).
sempa, not used, but *simpa,* be shallow; *ku sempana,* to differ in length or size.
sia, leave; *ku siana,* to differ (in quality), to leave each other.

The PASSIVE form is made by changing the final *a* of the Root into *idwa,* when the penultimate vowel of the Root is *a, i,* or *u,* and into *edwa* or *ebwa* when it is *e* or *o.*

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In rare cases *idwa* is shortened into *wa*. Monosyllabic words always take *edwa*.

Ex. *ku mangidwa*, to be bound (by some agent).
ku menyedwa, to be beaten.
ku cherebwa, to be cropped or reaped.
ku pangidwa or *pangwa*, to be made.
ba, steal; *ku bedwa*, to be stolen.
pa, kill; *ku pedwa*, to be killed.

This form is a real Passive, denoting that the subject is affected by some agent, which is either implied or pointed out by the preposition *ni*. From the nature of the case it can be formed directly only from Transitive Roots. But, in the case of Intransitive verbs, it can be built upon the Causative forms, after the rule for simple transitive forms given above.

Ex. *garu wa pedwa ni muntu*, the dog was killed by the person.
enda, walk; *ku endetsa*, to cause to walk; *ku endetsedwa*, to be made walk (by some one).

The CONTINUATIVE form, denoting *continuance of condition* or *action*, is made by suffixing *be* or *de* to the Simple Root.

ku lindabe, to continue waiting.
a onade, it remains true or visible.

A FREQUENTATIVE form is made by reduplicating the root, as :—*ku enda-enda*, to stroll, walk backwards and forwards. *ku dzwadzwada*, to break by repeated strokes, to smash.

Not many verbs can be found with all the preceding forms in general use, the most common being the Simple, Qualitative, Qualifying, and Causative, while the Reciprocal, Passive, Continuative, and Frequentative forms are rarer.

Some of the forms may be treated like Root Verbs, and give rise to their own series of forms, and these secondary forms may also give rise to others. A good example is furnished by the verb *lema*, whose forms ramify as follows :—

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lema. Simple form : Be heavy, tired.

I. *lemeka* (qualitative form of simple form) = be in a tired state, heavy.
lemekeza (causative of I.) = honour.
(1.) *lemekezeka* = be honoured.
(2.) *lemekezera* = honour for.
(3.) *lemekezana* = honour each other.
(4.) *lemekezedwa* = be honoured.

II. *lemera* (qualifying form of simple form) = be tired for, heavy, tired.
lemeretsa (causative of II.) = enrich.

III. *lemetsa* (causative of simple form) = tire.
(1.) *lemetsana* (reciprocal of III.) = tire each other.
(2.) *lemetsedwa* (passive of III.) = be tired.

The *meanings* of the various forms may in general be inferred from the meaning of the Root, according to the rules laid down above ; but there are not a few cases of deviation from the rule, where the exact force and use can be known only from experience. (For usage with particular verbs, see Vocabulary.)

Conjugation ; Mood ; Tense.

The Negative particle *sa* or *si* has such an influence on the conjugation of the verb that it is necessary to speak of two conjugations, a Positive and a Negative, and these will best be exhibited side by side.

The various Moods and Tenses are made chiefly by *auxiliary monosyllabic verbs*. These are *li* or *ri*, *na*, *za* or *zi*, *ka*, *to*, and *ngo*. The negative particle *sa* or *si* seems also to be an Auxiliary verb.

The verb *li* (becoming *ri* after the vowel *i*) enters into the formation of the Progressive Tenses, Present, Past, and Future.

The Auxiliary *na*, *be with*, *have*, is used in forming the Perfect or Past Tenses, and the Obligatory Mood.

The verb *za*, *come*, is used to express Future Time. It indicates a more *distant* and *indefinite futurity* than the following.

ka is used to express an Immediate Future. It may

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also denote CONTINGENCY, when it will be rendered by "if," and sometimes it has to be rendered by "when."

to indicates that an action is *just on the point of being performed*, and gives us the IMMINENT Tenses, Present, Past, and Future.

ngo may be well rendered by the English word "just;" as, *di "ngo" kala* = I "just" sit, excluding every condition, supposition, or reason not expressed in the verb with which it is used. It sometimes conveys a POTENTIAL meaning, when it would be rendered by "may" or "can," as, *di tenge?* = may I take (this)? *u "ngo" tenga* = you "may" take (it).

There are FIVE MOODS in Chinyanja: *Infinitive, Imperative, Indicative, Subjunctive* (Potential), and *Obligatory*.

The TENSES are numerous; there being a *Present, Past, Perfect, Pluperfect, First Future* and *Second Future*, each admitting of a Progressive and an Imminent form in addition to the simple forms.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

The Infinitive is the simplest form of the verb. It is made as in English by the preposition *ku*, "to."

Positive: *ku manga*, to bind.
Negative: *ku sa manga*, not to bind.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

The Imperative is the same in the 2d pers. sing. as the Infinitive without the *ku*. In the Positive Conjugation *ni* added to this form gives the 2d person plural.

Pos.	2d sing.	*manga*, bind thou.	2d plur.	*mangani*, bind ye.
Neg.	,,	*u sa manga*, do not thou bind.	,,	*mu sa mangani*, do not ye bind.

Monosyllabic verbs change the final *a* into *e* and prefix a personal pronoun in the accusative case.

Pos.	2d sing.	*ipe*, kill it.	2d plur.	*ipeni*, kill ye it.
Neg.	,,	*u sa ipe*, do not kill it.	,,	*mu sa ipeni*, do not kill it.

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INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Positive.	*Negative.*
Sing. 1 Pers. *di manga*, I bind.	Sing. 1 Pers. *si ndi manga*, I do not bind.
,, 2 ,, *u manga*, do you bind?	,, 2 ,, *su manga*, etc.
,, 3 ,, *a manga*, he binds.	,, 3 ,, *sa manga*, etc.
Plur. 1 ,, *ti manga*, we bind.	Plur. 1 ,, *si ti manga*, etc.
,, 2 ,, *mu manga*, do ye bind?	,, 2 ,, *si mu manga*, etc.
,, 3 ,, *a manga*, they bind.	,, 3 ,, *a sa manga*, etc.

In conjugating the verb, class pronouns will be represented by the pron. of Class I. We give here once for all the forms with the various classes. As we can hardly say *the tree it binds*, etc., we use the Passive form, *the tree it is bound*, etc.

(The man, tree, staff, cup, hoe, bow), he, it, is bound, is not bound.

Sing. *a, u, i, chi, li, u, ku*
Plur. *a, i, zi, zi, a, a, —* } *mangidwa, sa mangidwa.*

N.B.—The 2d pers. sing. and plur. *u manga, mu manga*, are always interrogative, and have almost the meaning of a future—*Do you bind?* or *Will you bind?* The form used in affirmation is the Progressive, *u li ku manga*, "thou art binding," as is usual also in English. The negative forms, *su manga, si mu manga*, may be either affirmative or interrogative, according to the tone in which they are pronounced.

Note.—It would seem that *si* is the form of the Negative used when it precedes the pronoun, *sa* when it stands after it. *Sa manga, su manga* = *si a manga, si u manga.*

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Past Tense.

Pos. I bound, etc.	*Neg.* I did not bind, etc.
Sing. 1. *da manga.*	Sing. 1. *si nda manga.*
2. *wa manga.*	2. *si wa manga.*
3. *wa manga.*	3. [*sa na manga.*]
Plur. 1. *ta manga.*	Plur. 1. *si ta manga.*
2. *mwa manga.*	2. *mwa sa manga.*
3. [*a na manga.*]	3. [*sa na manga.*]

N.B.—There is no proper 3d pers. plur. Past. Its place is supplied from the Perfect, or from the Present when Past time is indicated by the context. The same remark applies to the 3d sing. and 3d plur. Negative.

The forms of the simple pronouns with this tense are combinations of the ordinary forms, with some particle denoting past time, probably *a* alone, or *a* preceded by some consonant now dropped. Thus:—Sing. 1. *da* = *di-a*; 2. *wa* = *u-a*; 3. *wa* = *wa-a*. Plur. 1. *ta* = *ti-a*; 2. *mwa* = *mu-a*. The forms of the class Pronouns are similar, as follows:—

Sing. *wa, wa, ya, cha, la, wa, kwa*;
Plur. *a, ya, za, za, a, a,* —.

Perfect Tense.

Pos. I have bound, etc.		*Neg.* I have not bound, etc.	
Sing. 1. *di*	*na manga.*	Sing. 1. *si ndi*	*na manga.*
2. *u*		2. *su*	
3. *a*		3. *sa*	
Plur. 1. *ti*		Plur. 1. *si ti*	
2. *mu*		2. *si mu*	
3. *a*		3. *sa*	

This tense is much oftener used than the other Past tenses. It usually denotes an action *Perfect* or *Complete in past time*, and may therefore be used for the English Past, Perfect, or Pluperfect.

There is a series of combinations differing from the Perfect only in the relative position of the Pronoun and Negative Particle, the Pronoun standing first for

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emphasis, and the whole form having very much the meaning of the English Perf. Participle, thus :—

Sing. *di, u, a*	*sa na*	I, you, he	not having
Plur. *ti, mu, a*	*manga*	We, you, they	bound.

Pluperfect Tenses.

Pos. I had bound, etc.
Sing. 1. *di da manga.*
Plur. 1. *ti ta manga.*

Neg. I had not bound, etc.
Sing. 1. *si ndi da manga.*
Plur. 1. *si ti ta manga.*

The other parts are wanting, or have to be supplied from the Perfect.

First or Near Future.

Pos. I shall bind, when, *or* if I bind, etc.

Sing. 1.	*di*	*ka manga.*
2.	*u*[1]	
3.	*a*	
Plur. 1.	*ti*	
2.	*mu*	
3.	*a*	

Neg. I shall not bind, etc.

Sing. 1.	*si ndi*	*ka manga.*
2.	*su*	
3.	*sa*	
Plur. 1.	*si ti*	
2.	*si mu*	
3.	*sa*	

Second or Distant Future.

Pos. I shall bind, etc.

Sing. 1.	*di*	*dza manga.*
2.	*u*	
3.	*a*	
Plur. 1.	*ti*	
2.	*mu*	
3.	*a*	

Neg. I shall not bind, etc.

Sing. 1.	*si ndi*	*dza manga.*
2.	*su*	
3.	*sa*	
Plur. 1.	*si ti*	
2.	*si mu*	
3.	*sa*	

Progressive Tenses.

The Progressive Tenses are made by *li* with the Infinitive, along with the signs of the respective tenses

[1] The 2d pers. sing. and plur. is never *thou wilt bind*, etc., but *when* or *if thou wilt bind*, etc.

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given above. They usually express an action *going on* or *progressing at the time spoken of.* But sometimes they may have the force of the Imminent Tenses made by *to;* just as, in English, *I am going* often means *I am on the point of going.*

Present Progressive.

Pos. I am binding, etc.		*Neg.* I am not binding, etc.	
Sing. 1. *di ri*	*ku manga.*	Sing. 1. *si ndi ri*	*ku manga.*
2. *u li*		2. *su li*	
3. *a li*		3. *sa li*	
Plur. 1. *ti ri*		Plur. 1. *si ti ri*	
2. *mu li*		2. *si mu li*	
3. *a li*		3. *sa li*	

Perfect or Past Progressive, or Imperfect Tense.

Pos. I was *or* have been binding, etc.	*Neg.* I was not binding, etc.
Sing. *di, u, a* } *na li*	Sing. *si ndi, su, sa* } *na li*
Plur. *ti, mu, a* } *ku manga.*	Plur. *si ti, si mu, sa* } *ku manga.*

The Perfect Progressive.

Pos. I had been binding, etc.	*Neg.* I had not been binding.
Sing. 1. *di da li ku manga.*	Sing. *si ndi da li ku manga.*
Plur. 1. *ti ta li ku manga.*	Plur. *si ti ta li ku manga.*

First Future Progressive.

Pos. I shall be binding, etc.	*Neg.* I shall not be binding, etc.
S. *di ri, u li, a li* } *ku ka*	S. *si ndi ri, su li, sa li* } *ku ka*
P. *ti ri, mu li, a li* } *manga.*	P. *si ti ri, si mu li, sa li* } *manga.*

The Second Future Progressive is the same as the First, with *dza* substituted for *ka.*

Imminent Tenses.

By the insertion of the particle *to*, the present, past, perfect, etc., tenses become *Present Imminent, Past*

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Imminent, etc. The Imminent Tenses express an action on the point of being done, or a state on the point of being realised. They sometimes also express progressive action.

PRESENT IMMINENT.

Positive.	*Neg.* I am not going to bind.
SING.	SING.
1. *di to manga*, I am about to bind.	1. *si ndi*
2. *u to manga*, are you going to bind?	2. *su*
3. *a to manga*, he is about to bind.	3. *sa*
PLUR.	PLUR.
1. *ti to manga*, we are about to bind.	1. *si ti*
2. *mu to manga*, are you going to bind?	2. *si mu*
3. *a to manga*, they are going to bind.	3. *sa*

to manga.

PAST IMMINENT.

Pos. I was about to bind, etc.	*Neg.* I was not about to bind, etc.
Sing. 1. *da to manga.*	Sing. 1. *si nda to manga.*
2. *wa to manga.*	2. *si wa to manga.*
3. *wa to manga.*	3. [*sa na to manga.*]
Plur. 1. *ta to manga.*	Plur. 1. *si ta to manga.*
2. *mwa to manga.*	2. *mwa sa to manga.*
3. [*a na to manga.*]	3. [*sa na to manga.*]

PERFECT IMMINENT.

Pos. I was about to bind, etc. *Neg.* I was not about to bind.

Sing. *di, u, a* } *na to* Sing. *si ndi, su, sa* } *na to*
Plur. *ti, mu, a* } *manga.* Plur. *si ti, si mu, sa* } *manga.*

The following Imminent Tenses exist, but are not so common :—

PLUPERFECT—*di da to manga.*
I. FUTURE—*di ka to manga.*
II. FUTURE—*di dza to manga.*
PRESENT IMMINENT PROGR.—*di ri ku to manga.*
PERFECT ,, ,, —*di na li ku to manga.*
PLUPERFECT ,, ,, —*di da li ku to manga.*

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SUBJUNCTIVE, OPTATIVE (or Potential) MOOD.

This mood is peculiar in changing the final *a* of the verb into *e*. The only other example of such inflection is found in the Imperative of Monosyllabic verbs. This mood is used in *asking permission* or in *granting it*. It has often the force of a *mild Imperative*. In negative forms its uses are various, one being to denote *resolution* or *determination* not to perform some action. It has only one Tense, the Present.

Positive.

Sing. 1. *di mange*, may I bind? *or* let me bind.
2. *u mange*, you may bind, *or* bind thou.
3. *a mange*, he may bind, *or* let him bind.
Plur. 1. *ti mange*, may we bind? *or* let us bind.
2. *mu mange*, you may bind, *or* bind ye.
3. *a mange*, may they bind? *or* let them bind.

Besides the use given above of the 2d and 3d persons sing. and plur. of granting permission or commanding they may be used interrogatively, thus:—*u mange?* May you bind? (i.e. Do you ask leave to bind?) Then the answer would be given in the same words in an affirmative tone—*u mange*, yes, bind.

The Negative forms of this mood differ in meaning according to the position of the negative particle, thus:—

Negative after the Pronoun.

S. 1. *di sa mange*, must I not bind? am I not to bind (did you say?)
2. *u sa mange*, do not bind.
3. *a sa mange*, let him not bind, he must not bind.
P. 1. *ti sa mange*, are we not to bind?
2. *mu sa mange*, do not bind.
3. *a sa mange*, let them not bind.

Negative before the Pronoun.

S. 1. *si ndi mange*, I will not bind (determination).
2. *su mange*, are you not to bind? (do you refuse to bind?)
3. *sa mange*, he is not to bind, *or* is he not to bind?

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P. 1. *si ti mange*, we will not bind.
2. *si mu mange*, are you not to bind?
3. *sa mange*, they are not to bind, *or* are they not to bind?

Obligatory Mood.

The Obligatory Tenses are made by *ka* placed immediately after the pronoun, and followed by a *na* or *da* strongly accented.

Present Obligatory.

Positive.	*Negative.*
I must bind, etc.	I must not bind, etc.
di ka ná manga, etc.	*di ka ná sa manga*, etc.

Past or Perfect Obligatory.

Positive.	*Negative.*
I should have bound, etc.	I should not have bound.
di ka dá manga, etc.	*di ka dá sa manga*, etc.

The following Tenses exist, but occur very rarely :—

I. Future—*di ka ná ka manga*, it shall behove me to bind.

II. Future—*di ka ná dza manga*, it shall behove me to bind.

Present Imminent—*di ka ná to manga*, I must be about to bind.

Past Imminent—*di ka dá to manga*, I should have been about to bind.

There is one Obligatory Tense which it would be difficult to name. It indicates that at some point in the past it was one's duty to be ready to perform an action then in the future. *Di ka dá ka* (or *dza*) *manga*, I should have been going to bind.

The Particle *tu*, perhaps related to the *to* of Imminence and sometimes suffixed to the adverbs for emphasis, is also used with the Imperative of the verb.

mangatu, set about binding, be binding.
chokatu, get away! begone!

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The various forms of the verb, besides the simple, viz. Qualitative, Qualifying, etc., being really separate verbs, are conjugated like the simple form.

The following verbs ending in *i* instead of *a* may on that account be called *Irregular* :—

ku fupi, to be short.	*ku lezi*, to be lazy.
ku tari, to be long.	*ku wisi*, to be green, unripe.
ku ti, to say.	*ku li*, to be.

To these may be added *ku tere*, to do so, and *ku tero*, to say so.

THE ADVERB.

The idea of the Adverb is expressed in Chinyanja by any of the following :—

I. *Proper* or *Simple Adverbs.*
II. *Adverbs formed from Adjectives* or *Nouns* by prefixing or suffixing the prepositions *kwa*, *ku* or *ko*, *pa* or *po*, *mu* or *mo*.
III. *Nouns* used as adverbs.
IV. *Relative Phrases* used as adverbs.

I. Simple Adverbs.

Time.

lero, to-day.	*mamawa*, early in the morning.
mawa, to-morrow.	
mkucha, on the second day.	*riti* or *liti ?* when ?
mtondo, on the third day.	*sopano*, now.
nzinga, on the fourth day.	*kali*, long ago.

Note 1.—*riti* used with a verb is put after it, as :—*u mangariti ?* when will you bind ?

Note 2.—*mkucha* and some others may be really nouns.

Place.

Three Adverbs of *place* in very common use are formed by suffixing the particle *-no* to the prepositions *pa*, *ku*, *mu*.

pano, here, on this spot.
kuno, here, in this locality.
muno, in here, in this house.

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By the following *Demonstrative Adverbs* the comparative distance of any spot is indicated :—

apa, here (under my thumb).
apo, there (not far off).
padya, yonder (at a considerable distance).
uko, there (far away), in that direction.

The Interrogative Adverbs of Place are :—*Pati?* whereon? *poti?* whereon? (further off than *pati*) *muti?* wherein?

The Particle *no* suffixed to the simple pronouns gives us forms that may be pronounced adverbial, and yet they often have the force of Demonstrative Adjectives. They seem to have a primary reference to place, but sometimes refer to time.

usiku uno, to-night.
usana uno, to-day (this noon).
ziko lino, this country (the country here).
mauuno, this morning.
di kala chonchino? may I stay in this place here?

Manner, etc.

The following Adverbs of *Manner, Repetition, Certainty*, etc. complete the list of proper Adverbs :—

chonchi, in this manner.
bwangi? how? in what way?

dala, intentionally; often used as a verbal affix, as, *u funsadala*, you ask for the sake of asking (while you know well enough).

nditu, verily, truly.
kali, certainly.
ngo, just, merely.
-nsu, again. (Verbal affix.)
kangati? how often?
sa or *si*, not. *iai*, no. *ea* or *e*, yes. *inde*, yes, indeed.
kapena, perhaps, possibly (rarely used).
kaia (I do not know), perhaps. *A dza kaia lero kaia mawa*, he will come perhaps to-day, perhaps to-morrow.

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nanga ? an Interrogative Adverb, oftenest used in asking an explanation about anything. In direct questions with *sa* it expects the answer "yes" expressed or understood; *nanga mwana ?* what about the child ?—*nanga sa da ku uza ?* did I not tell you ?—*u chitanji apa ?* what do you there ? *nanga ku lima nanga ?* suppose I am hoeing, what then ?—As an exclamation, *nanga! nanga!!* Exactly ! that is it ! !

kodi ? whether (or not) ? Used in direct questions expecting "yes" or "no." *Kodi u nka lero ?* are you going to-day ? *ya ta kodi ?* is it finished ? As an exclamation, *kodi !* Oh ! really ! indeed !

II. Those formed from Adjectives and Nouns with Prepositions are the following :—

koka, only.
konse, at all.
kamozi, etc., once, etc.
ponse, everywhere, on every spot.
monse, everywhere, in every place.
kusidia, beyond.
mbwalo, inside.
kunja, panja, outside.
munja, in (that thing) outside.
kudya, yonder.
kwambiri, greatly.
kuntunda, ashore.
kumwamba, above.
patsogolo, before, in front.
pambuio, behind.
pakati, midway.
pansi, downwards.
munsi, ,,

III. The following will serve to represent the nouns used as Adverbs :—

bwino (goodness), well.
ngono (smallness), slightly.
usiku (night), nightly, at night.
usana (noon), daily, by day.
chete (quietness), quietly.
mbiri (multitude), greatly.
mwamba (heavens), above.
mbuio (the back), behind.
tsogolo (the front), before.

IV. *Relative Phrases* not unfrequently supply the place of Adverbs, as, *wa chita zoipa*, he behaved badly (did what is bad).

THE PREPOSITION.

How important a part the Preposition plays in the government of the sentence has been already seen under Concord.

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Prep. *OF.*

The forms of the preposition *of* have been given under the "Genitive relation." Their close resemblance to the Simple Pronouns and the Relative will be seen by a glance at the Table of Concords. It is used (1.) to indicate the *Genitive Relation*, (2.) to form *Qualifying Phrases* with nouns and Infinitives, and (3.) to form the *Possessive Pronouns.*

Na, ni, ndi.

The prep. *na, ni* or *ndi*, "with," has the following uses :—

1. It has been already mentioned as forming *Qualifying Phrases* with nouns.

2. It has the sense of "with," "along with," as : *di nka ni mfumu*, I go with the chief.

3. Also the sense of "by," "with," of agent or instrument, occurring very often with the Passive Form, as : *wa gwidwa ni nkango*, he was caught by a lion ; *wa chi swa ni ndodo*, he broke it with a staff.

When governing pronouns, this prep. is fused with them, giving rise to the following forms :—

	Sing.	Plur.
Personal Pronoun.	1. *nane*, with me.	1. *nafe*, with us.
	2. *nawe*, ,, thee.	2. *nanu*, ,, you.
	3. *ndie, nai*, ,, him.	3. *nao*, ,, them.

Class Pronouns.	Sing.	*ni, nai,*	*nau,*	*nayo,*	*nacho,*	*nalo,*	*nau.*
	Plur.	*nao,*	*nayo,*	*nazo,*	*nazo,*	*nao,*	*nao.*

Ex. *nzombwe wa nka ndie* (*nai*), the boy went with him.
muka nazo, go away with them (the cups).
wa menyedwa nayo, he was struck with it (staff).

4. The above forms, *nai, nau, nayo*, etc., joined with the verb *ku li*=to be, give expression to the sense of "having" or "possessing," as :—

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di ri nacho chiko, I have a cup (am with it cup).
di ri nazo ziko, I have cups.
a li nalo kasu, he has a hoe.
a li nao makasu, he has hoes.

Note.—The same sense may be expressed by the verb "to be," along with the bare preposition, as: *a li ni garu* = he has a dog.

Pa, Ku, Mu, and Kwa.

Not the least important are the three Prepositions already so often mentioned in connection with the Noun, Adjective, Pronoun, and Adverb: namely *pa*, *ku*, and *mu*, and their relative forms *po*, *ko*, and *mo*.

pa, at, by, near, on, upon (some point in space).
ku, (*a.*) At (general locality).
(*b.*) To, towards (motion to a place).
(*c.*) From.
mu or *m'*, (*a.*) In, inside (rest in or within).
(*b.*) Into (motion into).

Another Locative Preposition is *kwa*, at. It is used with names of persons, while *ku* is used with names of places:—

Ex. *kwa angelezi*, at the English location.
kwa Chualo, at Chualo's (village).
kwatu, at our home.

Monga.

The relation of similarity or likeness is expressed by *monga*, like, as: *monga mfumu*, like a chief.

THE CONJUNCTION.

The paucity of conjunctions is compensated by the habitual use of short sentences, or by a rapid succession of independent statements with a short pause after each, the only indication of their relation being a common subject or predicate.

Ex. *mwanna udya, a na dza dzulo, na tenga chuma*

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chachi, na manga 'mitolo, na muka. That man came last night, took his goods, bound in bundles, departed.

chimanga, mapira, chitoe, chiwere, za bala bwino pano. Maize, dhura, sesamum, millet, bear well here.

Ni.

ni, "and," is frequently found joining nouns or clauses together. When more than two nouns come together, *ni* is either used all through, or not at all, thus: *chimanga, ni mapira, ni chitoe.*

When it comes before the pronouns, it gives rise to various contracted forms, thus: *da pita padya nda* (=*ni da*) *penya*, etc., I passed by and saw, etc.; *wa tenga mfuti achi na* (= *ni a*) *lasa nyama*, he took his gun and wounded game; *u tenge tsuko nu* (=*ni u*) *tunga madzi*, take the water-jar and draw water.

Koma.

koma is used as an adversative conjunction, a pivot on which to poise two opposing or contrasting statements, thus: *sa li mabodsa, nangokala chinyengu, nangokala zoipa, koma za ku ona, ni zo linganira, ni zabwino*, it is not lies, nor deceit, nor wickedness, but truth and justice and goodness.

Na-ngo-kala.

na-ngo-kala (and it may be), is used as the alternative conjunction "or," in negative clauses sometimes "nor." It will usually be rendered by "either—or," "neither—nor."

Ex. *a ku pasa nsaru nangokala nkanda.*—He will give you either cloth or beads. *sa ku pasa nsaru nangokala nkanda.*—He will give you neither cloth nor beads. See also Ex. under *koma.*

Ngati.

ngati, "if," is the conjunction generally used in

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hypothetical statements. It may sometimes be rendered "as if," "like."

Ex. *ngati u gwila nchito imene, di ku pasa nsaru.*—If you do that work I will give you cloth. *u sa kwawa ngati mbala.*—Do not crawl like (as if) a thief.

Kani.

kani, "lest," "else," is generally used in hortatory sentences. Ex. *mu sa kangana nao kani u dza za nkondo yambiri.*—Do not quarrel with them, else there will come (or, lest there come) much war.

Nimo, Pomene.

nimo, "then," "whereupon," is sometimes merely copulative like "and," but sometimes it is as strong an illative as "therefore."

Ex. *pa na dza muntu ni garuachi, nimo nkosa zonse za tawa.*—There came a man and his dog, whereupon (and then) all the sheep fled.

sa na mvera mbuiachi nimo a na mguliza.—He did not obey his master, and therefore he sold him.

pomene, "then," "thereupon," is very similar to *nimo*, but never illative.

Ex. *wa ndi menya kawiri kawiri pomene wa ndi taya m'nyanja.*—He beat me repeatedly, and then threw me into the lake.

Kuti.

kuti, "that," is a conjunction of very frequent occurrence. It has the following uses:—

1. It introduces indirect statements, as: *wa ndi uza kuti antu onse a ta tawa.*—He told me that all the people had fled.

2. It sometimes stands before a direct quotation, as: *wa muza kuti ngati u penya nyama, koma ku ndi sonyeza.*—He said to him (that), "If you see game you had better point it out to me."

3. It very often means "in order that," as: *chokapo kuti di one.*—Get out of the way that I may see.

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4. It sometimes means "so that" (of consequence), as : *chilala chi na chiruka kuti ku na libe zintu.*—The drought was so great that there was no grain.

MONGA—CHI MOZI MOZ'.

monga, "as," or "like," and *chi mozi moz',* or *mozi moz',* "in like manner," "so," "similarly," are used like the English "as—so," thus :—

monga nkazi a pokonyola nkuku, chi mozi moz' ti potola kosi la mbala udya.—As a woman wrings (the neck of) a fowl, so shall we twist the neck of that traitor.

THE INTERJECTION.

The following is a list of the more common Interjections, or words used as such ; some of them being really nouns, pronouns, or adverbs doing duty as interjections :—

hah! Dear me !
ko-di! ko! Indeed ! Really !
sá! wá! Well ! (of surprise.)
o mai e! O dear me ! (of grief or lamentation.)
nanga! Right ! That is it !
mai ansatu! Mother ! companions !
mai ku manda! Mother at the grave !
mnanu! O ye !

Besides the above, corresponding to what are called Interjections in English, there are many words here regarded as Interjections which in some respects much more resemble Adverbs. They are mostly onomatopoetic words usually placed after verbs, but sometimes after nouns. After verbs, they serve to make the description of an action more graphic and vivid, and so far they are like adverbs. After nouns, they impress the mind with a vivid idea of the attitude or condition of the object spoken of, and so far they are like Adjectives. On the other hand, they do not affect the grammatical construction of a sentence ; they stand last, and are pronounced without exception in an exclamatory tone. They greatly increase the power and expressiveness of a sentence.

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Ex. *cha gwa gogobede!* It fell rebounding.
a ta myu! They are finished right off.
wa gwa 'madzi chuli! It fell into the water splash.
maso rlwa! Eyes staring!
wa ima chiriri! He stood erect.

SYNTAX.

In the construction of sentences the chief thing to be attended to is the concord of adjectives, pronouns, and prepositions with nouns according to class and number. This has been already fully enough discussed. The following piece of narrative composition will serve as an example:—

Ku na li mwanna ni nkazachi a na kala pan'zi pao. Nkazi wati, "Di nka m'tengo ku funa nkuni zo pikira zakudia zatu, di ka bwera, di ku peza pano." Nkazi na muka na tema nkuni zachi, na bwera nazo ku nyumba kwachi. A na peza mwannachi, a na li ku koka fodia. Mwanna wati, "Sopano u sonke moto, ti ote nazo nkuni zatu." Nkazi na yatsa moto, na yamba ku pika nsima, koma mwanna na koka fodia mbali wa moto. Pomene, cha loa chirombo cho opsa, na funa ku gwira antu. Mwanna na pfula, "O mai e! u ndi tandiza nkazanga," na kwera pa chindu pa nyumba. Koma nkazi, a na li wa ku limba ntima, na tenga chi kunku, na menya chirombo pa n'tu pachi pe! pe!! pe!!! Koma mwanna na kala mwamba na ti, "Chomwecho nkazanga! Inde! Nanga nanga! Ti chibaffamula!" Koma sa na chita kantu. Nkazi na pa chirombo, na chi taya panja, nimo mwanna na tsika, na seka, nati, "Nanga, si ta chita zabwino!"

Translation.—There was a man and his wife who lived at their own village. The wife said, "I go to the forest to seek firewood for cooking our food; when I return I'll see you here." The wife departed and cut her firewood, and returned with it to her house. She found her husband smoking tobacco. The husband said, "Now prepare a fire that we may warm (ourselves) with our firewood." The wife lighted a fire, and began to cook porridge, but

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the husband smoked tobacco at the side of the fire. Thereupon there entered a fearful wild beast that wished to catch the people. The husband howled, "O mother, oh! help me, my wife!" and climbed up into the roof of the house. But the wife was of a stout heart, and she took a club and beat the wild beast on the head, pe! pe!! pe!!! (whack! whack!! whack!!!) But the husband sat above and said, "That way, my wife! Verily! That's it! We'll pound him!" but he did not do anything. The wife killed the wild beast and threw it outside, whereupon the husband came down, laughed, and said, "Have we not done well!"

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TABLE OF CONCORDS.

Concord of Adjectives, Pronouns, and Prepositions, with Substantives.

CLASSES AND CONCORDS,		I.		II.		III.		IV.	
		Sing.	*Plur.*	*Sing.*	*Plur.*	*Sing.*	*Plur.*	*Sing.*	*Plur.*
Substantives,		mwana baka	ana abaka	ntengo	mitengo	ndodo	(zi)ndodo	chiko	ziko
Of (prep.),	wa,	wa	a	wa	ya	ya	za	cha	za
Good,	wa-bwino,	wa-	a-	wa-	ya-	ya-	za-	cha-	za-
Great,	wa-kulu,	wa-	a-	wa-	yei-	yei-	zazi-	chachi-	zazi-
Bad,	o-ipa, / wo-	o-	o-	o-	yo-	yo-	zo-	cho-	zo-
Whole, All,	onse, / ense	onse	onse	w-onse	y-onse	y-onse	z-onse	ch-onse	z-onse
One, Two,	mozi, wiri,	mozi	a-wiri	u-mozi	i-wiri	i-mozi	zi-wiri	chi-mozi	zi-wiri
My (poss. pron.),	a-nga,	wa-	a-	wa-	ya-	ya-	za-	cha-	za-
Personal and Class Pronouns,	.....	wa(nom.) m (accu.)	a	u	i	i	zi	chi	zi
Relative Pronouns,	.....	o	o	wo	yo	yo	zo	cho	zo
This,	uyu,	uyu	awa	u	i	i	izi	ichi	izi
That (yonder),	u-dya,	u-	a-	u-	i-	i-	zi-	chi-	zi-
That, or *the same*,	a-mene,	a-	a-wa	u-u	i-i	i-	zi-zi	chi-chi	zi-zi
That same,	i-mwe,	i-	o-	i-	yo-	yo-	zo-	cho-	zo-
Which?	u-ti?	u-	a-	u-	i-	i-	zi-	chi-	zi-
What sort of?	wa-nji?	wa-	a-	wa-	ya-	ya-	za-	cha-	za-
Whose?	wa-ani?	wa-	a-	wa-	ya-	ya-	za-	cha-	za-
Where is he? etc.,	ali kuti?	a li	a li	u li	i ri[1]	i ri	zi ri	chi ri	zi ri
It is he, etc.,	ndi-e,	ndi-e	nga-wa	ndu-o	-o	-o	-zo	-cho	-zo
Which is,	ngwo, / ngwa	ngwo	ngo / nga	ngwo	nyo	njo	nzo	ncho	nzo
With him, etc.,	ni, na,	ni	nao	ni	nayo	nayo	nazo	nacho	nazo

[1] *li* after *i* becomes *ri*.

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TABLE OF CONCORDS—*continued.*

CONCORD OF ADJECTIVES, PRONOUNS, AND PREPOSITIONS, WITH SUBSTANTIVES.

CLASSES AND CONCORDS,		V.		VI.		VII.	Diminutives.		Prepositions.		
		Sing.	*Plur.*	*Sing.*	*Plur.*	*Sing.*	*Sing.*	*Plur.*	Pa-no	Ku-no	Mu-no
Substantives,		kasu dzenje	makasu maenje	uta	mauta	ku enda	ka	ti			
Of (prep.), . .	wa,	la	a	wa	a	kwa	ka	ta	pa	kwa	mwa
Good, . .	wa-bwino,	la-	a-	wa-	a-	kwa-	ka-	ta-	pa-	kwa	mwa
Great, . .	wa-kulu,	lali	a-	wau	a	kwa ku	...	...	pa pa-	kwa ku-	mwa
Bad, . .	o ipa,	lo-	o-	wo-	o-	ko-	ko-	to-	po-	ko-	mo-
Whole, All, .	onse,	l-onse	onse	w-onse	onse	konse	konse	t-onse	p-onse	k-onse	m-onse
One, Two, .	mozi, wiri	li-mozi	a-wiri	u-mozi	a-wiri	ka-mozi	...	...	pa-mozi	ka-mozi	...
My (poss. pron.),	a-nga,	la-	a-	wa-	a-	kwa-	ka-	ta-	pa-	kwa-	mwa-
Personal and Class Pronouns, .	.....	li	a	u	a	ku	ka	ti	pa	ku	mu
Relative Pronouns,	.....	lo	o	wo	o	ko	ko	to	po	ko	mo
This, . .	uyu,	iri	awa	uyu	awa	...	aka	ati	pano	kuno	muno
That (yonder), .	u-dya,	li-	a-	u-	a-	ku-	ka-	ti-	pa-	ku-	mu-
That, or *the same*,	a-mene,	li-ri	a-wa	u-	a-	ku-ku	ka-ka	ti-ti	pa-pa	ku-ku	menemu
That same, .	i-mwe,	lo-	o-	u-	o-	ko-	ki-	ti-	po-	ko-	mo-
Which? . .	u-ti?	li-	a-	u-	a-	ku-	ka-	ti-	pa-	ku-	mu-
What sort of? .	wa-nji?	la-	a-	wa-	a-	kwa-	ka-	ta-	pa-	kwa-	mwa-
Whose? . .	wa-ani?	la-	a-	wa-	a-	kwa-	ka-	ta-	pa-	kwa-	mwa-
Where is he? etc.	ali kuti?	li ri	a li	u li	a li	ku li	ka li	ti ri	pa li	ku li	mu li
It is he, etc., .	ndi-e,	-ro	nga-wa	ndu-o	nga-wa	-ko	...	...	-po	-ko	-mo
Which is, . .	ngwo,	nlo	ngwa	ngwo	ngo	...	...	...	...	...	...
With him, etc.,	ni, na,	nalo	nao	ni	nayo	nako	naka	nati	...	...	...

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CHINYANJA-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

A

A. I. The sign of 3rd pers. pron. prefixed to verbs.
II. Forms the plural in the 1st class of nouns.
III. The prep. *of* in concord with the 1st class of nouns.

Abwa, ku, intr. *to itch*, as when stung by a nettle: **abw-ira, -itsa, -itsira, -ibwa.**

Achi, l. *his, her,* or *its.*

Aka, ku, tr. *to throw* a ball, to play at ball; **atsa (moto),** to light a fire.

Akali (pl. of **wakali,** *fierce*). The fierce ones = *hunger.*

Ako, l. *thy, thine.*

Ala, ku, tr. *to arrange, set in order, spread out;* **al-ika, -itsa; alula, ku** (**ala,** and **ula,** to separate), *to disarrange,* throw out of order.

Amba, kwi, tr. *to begin* anything, *to commence.* It is also intr. *to start, set out:* **amb-ira, -itsa, -ana, -itsana.**

Ambassa, ku, tr. *to feel* anything with the hand. Intr. *to grope:* **ambas-ira, -itsa, -ana, -wa.**

Ambuie, *master!* See **mbuie.**

Amika, ku, tr. *to praise, thank.*

Anda, ku, tr. *to make flat, level, put in a horizontal position;* **and-ika, -ira, -itsa.**

Andikila, ku, intr. *to be near to, adjoin.*

Anga, l. *my, mine.*

Angana, kwi, tr. *to look,* or *stare at,* to oversee: **angan-ira, -itsa, -ana, -idwa.**

Angata, kwi, tr. *to carry, support, uphold:* **angat-ika, -ira, -isa, -ana, -idwa.**

Anjana, *harmony, concord, sociality.*

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Anka, ku, intr. *to answer, reply:* **ankira,** *to answer* any one: **ankitsa,** *to cause to reply, to reply in strong terms:* **ankana.**

Ankula, kwi. See **Lankula.**

Ansa, *a companion, associate.*

Ansu (or **-nsu**). Verbal affix, *again;* **bweransu,** *return again.*

Anu, 1. *your, yours.*

Apa, demonstrative, *there,* at a place close at hand.

Apo, demonstrative, *there,* further off than **apa.**

Atate, *father!*

Atu, 1. *our, ours.*

Awa, 1 and 6. 3rd pers. pron. plur., *they.*

Awa, ku, intr. *to ache, be painful;* tr. *to pain.* **ntu anga a ndi awa,** my head pains me: **aw-ira, -itsa.**

Awanya, ku, tr. *to take away* anything from its owner before his face without his permission, or even contrary to his expressed wish, but so that it is neither theft nor robbery; **awanyira.**

Awo, 1 and 6. *their, theirs.*

B

Ba, ku, tr. *to steal:* **bera, betsa, bedwa.**

Baffamula, ku, tr. *to box* or *strike with the fist;* **baffamul -ira, -itsa; baffamulana,** *to fight with each other;* **baffamulidwa,** *to be struck, assaulted.*

Baka, 1. *the Muscovy duck.*

Bala, 1. *a wound, sore.*

Bala, ku, tr. *to bear, bring forth, produce:* **wa bala mwana,** she bore a child: **ntengo wa bala bwino,** the tree bears well: **bal-ira, -itsa; badwa.**

Balala, ku, intr. *to wander, to stray:* **balalika,** to be astray: **balalitsa,** *to frighten, scare:* **balalitsidwa.**

Balala, a bush buck.

Balala! exclamation. Indicates confusion, a scattering.

Balanda, 5. *a porch,* enclosure inside the verandah of a hut.

Bambo (Chingoni), *sir! master! father!*

Bambalule, 1. a large black fish with feelers.

Banda, 5. a large house with pavilion roof and verandah.

Bandakutcha, ku, intr. *to rise early* (at cock-crowing).

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Bandakula, ku, tr. *to uncover, lay bare:* **bandakul-ira, -itsa, -idwa.**
Banja, *home:* **pa banja** or **ku banja,** *at home.*
Banga.
Bandazi, 1. *an attendant, messenger, commissioner.*
Basa, 5. *work, business.*
Bata, 6. *a calm.*
Be, *heat:* **be be be,** *great heat.*
Bembereze, 1. *a kind of moth.*
Bere, 5. *the mamma, breast of a woman.*
Beta, ku, tr. *to approach secretly for attack,* steal a march on; *to stalk* game: **betera,** *to lie in wait for* any one: **betetsa,** *to cause to waylay,* or, to do so persistently: **betana,** *to lie in wait for one another:* **betebwa,** *to be waylaid* or *robbed.*
Bindalitsiro, 1. a black fish with feelers.
Bingo, *an earthquake* (?).
Binzi, 1. *the hunting dog,* a beast of prey larger than a jackal.
Bira, 1. *a ram.*
Bira, ku, tr. *to plunge* or *dive* into water: **birika,** *to be sunk:* **birira,** *to dive for* anything; **biritsa,** *to cause to dive* or *to immerse*: **biritsidwa.**
Bisa, ku, tr. *to hide, conceal:* **bis-ika, -ira, -itsa, -idwa.**
Bisala, ku (Bisa, hide, and **sala,** remain), intr. *to hide oneself, to remain hid;* **bisalira,** *to hide oneself* for anything: **bisalirana,** *to hide from one another.*
Biza, ku (from **bira**), tr. *to dip, immerse*: **biz-ika, -ira, -itsa, -ana, -idwa.**
Biriwiri! iridescence, of any deep lustrous colour, *e.g.* of the plumage of birds. Always pronounced in an exclamatory tone. **Wa biriwiri,** iridescent.
Bobo, 1. a large grey snake.
Bodza, 5. *a lie, falsehood.*
Bola or **pola, ku,** tr. *to go through anything, penetrate, bore.* Intr. *to spring,* as water from a fountain: **boleka,** *to be penetrable:* **bolera, chitsulo cho polera ntengo,** an iron which bores wood: **bol-etsa, -edwa.**
Bombe, 1. a kind of fish.
Bondo, 5. *the knee.*

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Bula, ku, intr. *to howl, cry out.* **bulira,** *to groan:* **bul -itsa,** *to cause to cry* or *to cry loudly, to bellow.*

Bulunga, ku, tr. *to make a round form,* to describe a circle: **bulung-ika, -ira, -itsa, -idwa.**

Buma, ku, intr. *to hum* as a bee.

Buta, 5. *a place.*

Butu, 5. *a girl:* pl. **mautu.**

Bvika, ku, tr. *to steep* or *soak* in water: **bvik-ika, -ira, -itsa, -idwa.**

Bvlala, ku, tr. *to hurt, wound, disable:* **bvlal-ika, -ira, -itsa, -idwa.**

Bvula, ku, tr. *to take* or *draw out* anything *that it may be seen, e.g.,* from water, from a bag, etc.: **bvul-ika, -ira, -itsa, -idwa.**

Bvumbula, ku, tr. *to bring out* from a hiding-place, *expose, reveal:* **bvumbulira: bvumbulutsa,** *to reveal* anything, *unravel* anything: **bvumbulidwa,** *to be revealed:* **bvumbulutsana,** *to cause one another to reveal.*

Bvume, 5. *an answer, reply.*

Bvundula, ku, tr. *to stir, disturb, shake:* **bvundul-ika, -ira, -itsa, -idwa.**

Bwato, 5. *a canoe.*

Bwalo, *the inside* of anything. With *pa* it is used of the enclosed space where a **mlandu** is held, or strangers received; also of any open space used for a similar purpose; **pa bwalo,** *in the chief's courtyard,* in the market-place, or *place of public resort.*

Bwalawala, 1. a fish about nine inches long.

Bwandamula, ku, same as **Baffamula.**

Bwande, 1. a fish about eighteen inches long.

Bwanji? interrog. *how? in what way?* as a verbal affix abbreviated **-anji,** as **u chitiranji?** why do you work?

Bwea or **ubwea,** 6. *hair, fur,* or *down,* of all animals except men. The natives however apply the term **bwea** to the hair of Europeans. The negro woolly hair is called **sitsi.**

Bwebweta, ku, intr. *to rave, babble, talk nonsense* **bwebwet-era, -etsa.**

Bwemba, 5. a tamarind tree, or its fruit.

Bwenzi, 5. *a friend;* the contract of friendship for life made by two parties: **bwenziranga,** my friend.

Bwera, ku, intr. *to go* or *come back,* return; **bwereka,**

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to lend; **bwerera,** *to return for* any person or purpose; **bweza,** *to cause to return, to bring back* or *return* anything; **bwez-era, -ana.**

Bwezanganja, 1. a snake about six inches long.

Bwino, *goodness,* also adv., *well;* **wa bwino,** *good.*

C

Cha, 4. I. pers. pron., II. the prep. *of.*

Cha, ku, intr. *to ripen,* as fruits; *to come to maturity,* as animals; *to burn,* or be parched by heat, as corn dried up by the sun: **chera,** (1) *to make ripe* or *dry by cutting, to reap* or *harvest* corn; (2) *to set* a trap: **chetsa,** *to reap.*

Chabe, or **chaje,** *nothing;* **wa chabe,** *of nothing* = not a relation, an alien.

Chabvu, 4. *an air-bubble* on water.

Chafu, 4. the thigh.

Chaka, 4. *a year;* **zaka zonse,** *all years* = for ever.

Chala, 4. *a finger* or *toe.*

Chambamoera, 1 or 4. a whitish fish about seven inches long.

Chamba, 4. *Indian hemp,* or *bhang.*

Chambo, 1 or 4. a short mud fish.

Changa, 1. a kind of rodent, of nocturnal habits, and living on trees.

Changu, 6, *diligence, despatch;* **wa changu,** *diligent, industrious.*

Chapea, a small *hat* or *cap* made of palm leaf.

Chasu, *brandy, spirits;* **kachasu,** *wine.*

Chedwa ku, intr. *to delay, linger, be delayed;* **chedw -eka, -era, -etsa, -etsana.**

Cheka, ku, tr. *to cut, hack,* or *chop;* **chek -eka, -era, -etsa.**

Chekereke, 1. a kind of bird.

Chemba, 4. *a ditch without water, a trench.*

Chenjera, ku, intr. *to be clever, wise, artful, cunning.*

Chete, 6. *quietness;* adv. *quietly;* **wa chete,** *quiet, still.*

Chete, 1. a bird of the sparrow order.

Cheza, ku, intr. *to chat, talk, converse;* **chezeka,** to be engaged in conversation, be talkative; **chezera.**

Chi, 4. I. a pers. pron.; II. a rel. pron.; III. a demon-

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strative; **IV.** prefixed to nouns, it magnifies them, **nsomba,** *a fish;* **chinsomba,** *a large fish;* **V.** prefixed to the cardinal numbers, it forms the ordinals.

Chibade, 4. the fragments of a gourd-cup.

Chibadi, 4. *a division, a part.*

Chibali, 4. *friendship,* general term.

Chibuma, 4. *a lump of earth* or *clay, a clod.*

Chibvomezi, 4. *an earthquake,* perhaps a rumbling noise.

Chibwano, 4. *the chin.*

Chibwenzi, 4. the friendship of a **"bwenzi."**

Chichereze, 6. *stubbornness, obstinacy.*

Chidakadaka, 4. *the lower jaw.*

Chidede, 4. *a rent* in a garment or cloth.

Chidiabango, 1. (the reed-eater), a small fish.

Chidofolo, 4. *highmindedness, pride.*

Chidokoe, 1. a species of crane.

Chifantima, 4. (death of heart), *forgetfulness.*

Chifua, 4. *the breast, chest; a cold* or *affection of the chest.*

Chifuka, 4. *a fault, crime; a cause, reason,* when of the nature of a fault.

Chigamba, 4. *a patch,* a piece of cloth put on to a rent.

Chigua, 4. *a porch,* an enclosed verandah.

Chigodo, 4. *rice-porridge.*

Chigololo, 4. *adultery* or *fornication;* **ku chita chigololo,** *to commit adultery.*

Chigonti, 1. an eel about ten feet long.

Chigoti, 4. *a lash, a thong.*

Chigumigumi, 4. *blind-man's-buff.*

Chikabado, 4. *a nail* of a finger or toe.

Chikama, ku, intr. *to limp, halt,* as a lame person; **chikam-ira, -itsa.**

Chikasu, 4. *ginger.*

Chikato, 4. *the palm* of the hand, or *sole* of the foot.

Chiko, 4. *a cup* made of a gourd-shell; any drinking vessel.

Chikodzozi, 4. *the bladder.*

Chikono, 4. *the arms, the bosom.*

Chikoŋono, 4. *the elbow.*

Chikope, 4. *the eye-brow.*

Chikuduli, 4. cotton wrapping or rough sacking.

Chikuku, an epidemic fever, accompanied by rash and swelling of the throat, and lasting about seven days.

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Chikuku, 4. *a skull-cap.*
Chikuo, 4. *the spoor* or *track* of an animal.
Chikuti, 1. a large thick fish.
Chikwapu, 4. *a branch,* of the palm-tree only.
Chikwatu, 4. *a wife, spouse.*
Chikweru, 4. *a whistle.*
Chilala, 4. *a drought* severe enough to produce famine.
Chilope, 4. *regret, remorse.*
Chima, ku, intr. *to be oppressed* with anything difficult, *to fail* in doing anything; tr. *to defeat* or *be too much* for any one: **chimika,** *to be struck, beaten, to fail:* **chim-itsa, -itsana; chimwa,** *to be stuck, put wrong;* hence *to go wrong, make a mistake:* **chimw-itsa, -itsana.**
Chimanga, 4. *maize.*
Chimariwonga, *an arch-enemy,* see **mariwonga.**
Chimbere, 1. (bigbreast), slang term for a woman with large pendulous breasts.
Chimbwi, 4, *a web of cotton cloth,* woven on a frame.
Chime, 4. *damp, wet, moisture.*
Chimera, 4. **I.** *a germ, sprout;* **II.** *malt.*
Chimpini, 4. water from the nose, when one is suffering from a cold; hence the term for a cold in the head.
Chimwemwe, 4. *joy, gladness, light-hearted merriment.*
Chinangwa, 4. *cassava,* see also **mbwani.**
Chindikila, ku, intr. *to be thick* or *bulky;* **chindik-ika, -itsa.**
Chindu, 4. *the roof* of a house.
Chinga, ku, tr. *to fence;* **ku chinga mpepo,** to run with a beam wind, *to tack:* **ching-ika, -ira, -idwa.**
Chinga, 4. *a fence, a temporary stockade.*
Chingalula, 4. *a headache.*
Chinkafi, 4. *a glutton.*
Chinkoma, 1. an antelope which lives in mountains, called by the Dutch the *Klipspringer.*
Chinkomo, 1. *a large cat-fish.*
Chinkulu, 1 or 4. a short thick fish.
Chinkwamba, 4. the edible root of the Palmyra palm.
Chinkwe, 1. a green parrot.
Chinonde, 4. *gum.*
Chintu I. *something, anything;* **II.** *grain, corn.*
Chinyengu, 4. *deceitfulness, guile.*

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Chinyinta, ku, tr. *to strain* beer (**moa**) by passing it through a basket; **chinyint-ira, -itsa, -idwa, -abe.**

Chinziri, 1 or 4. a small pheasant about the size of a partridge.

Chipala, 4. *a furnace* for smelting iron; *a forge, smithy.*

Chipande, 4. *a spoon.*

Chipanipani, 4. *a firefly.*

Chipata, 4. a place where taxes are levied on travellers, *a custom-house.*

Chipatamasamba, 1. (the leaf-clinger). A green snake about four feet long. Poisonous.

Chipato, 4. *a chip* or *spill* of wood.

Chipembere, 1. *a rhinoceros.*

Chipembi, 4. *a brim* of a cup; *the border, rim* of a hat.

Chipeso, 4. an ornamental *comb* worn by women.

Chipeta, 4. **I.** a basket for sifting corn, to separate the grain from the chaff. **II.** the name of a district west of the lake.

Chipfu, 4. *the colon,* or great intestine.

Chipinikiri, 1 or 4. a water insect (?).

Chiponde, 4. *rice-porridge.*

Chipongwe, 4. *a disturber, an unruly one.*

Chipsepse, 4. *the tail* of a fish only.

Chipululu, 4. *a desert, wilderness.*

Chiputa, the name of a district at the north end of the lake inhabited by the Mahonde.

Chiputu, 4. *a tuft* of grass.

Chipuruputa, 4. *a moth, a butterfly.*

Chĭpweri, 4. *a temporary crate* for carrying fowls.

Chipwete, 4. **I.** *fun, sport.* **II.** *a worm* or *caterpillar.*

Chira, ku, intr. *to recover* from sickness or from a wound; **chirika,** *to be curable;* **chirira: chiritsa,** *to cure, heal;* **chiridwa: chizana,** *to cure* or *heal one another.*

Chira, 1. a fish about eighteen inches long.

Chire, 4. *a plot of ground,* space for a field or garden.

Chiriri! applied to the posture of an apparition, a ghost, or some object *erect* and *motionless.* **u ngo ima chiriri! ngati nzukwa?** do you stand outstretched like an apparition?

Chiromo, 4. seems to mean the corner of land between two rivers just at their confluence. Chipatula's village is **pa chiromo.**

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Chirongwe, 4. *hire, fare,* as of a ferry boat.
Chiruka, ku, intr. *to abound, suffice, overflow:* **chiruk-ira-itsa.**
Chirumba, 4. *a hilly* or *precipitous island.*
Chiruza, the name of a tree.
Chisa, 4. **I.** *a dry stump* of a tree, *a snag.* **II.** *a nest* of a bird, or *a hive* of bees; pl. **zisa,** *the cells* of the honeycomb. See **Masa.**
Chisamwali, 4. *a bride, an espoused one.*
Chisanu, 4. *cold, coldness.*
Chisao, 4. *wisdom, experience.*
Chisembe, 4 or 1. the name of a fish.
Chisenga, *a sword* or *large knife.*
Chisi, 4. *an island.*
Chisimo, 4. *an explanation, an apology.*
Chisonga, 4. *a wedge.*
Chisoni, 4. *grief, sorrow.*
Chisoti, 4. *a hat* or *helmet.*
Chiswankono, 1. (shell-smasher). A black bird living chiefly on molluscs, hence its name.
Chiswe. *the white ant.*
Chita, ku, tr, *to do, work, perform;* **chit -ika, -ira, -isa.**
Chitakomiro, 4. the fold of skin that makes a double chin.
Chitemera, 1. the name of a small fish.
Chitende, 4. *the heel.*
Chitengetenge, 4. *a bog, quagmire;* a mass of vegetation floating on water.
Chitimbe, 4. the name of a tree.
Chitoe, 4. *sesamum.*
Chitondolo, 1. the name of a small fish.
Chitoni, 4. a kind of gum.
Chitseko, 4. *a door.*
Chitseru, 4. *foolery,* foolish or mischievous behaviour.
Chitsulo, 4. *iron* or *steel.*
Chitunzi, *a shadow, a spirit, a ghost.*
Chivumbulu, 4. *a whirlwind.*
Chizindikilo, 4. *a mark, credential.*
Chizula, 1. **I.** an insect which bites severely. **II.** a disease of the bowels.
Cho, 4. the rel. pron. of the fourth class of nouns.
Choe, 4. *a duyker bok.*

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Chokochoko, 1. a bird with black plumage, red bill and legs, and feeding on insects.
Chola, ku, tr. *to break* anything *across,* as a stick: **choleka** or **choka,** *to be broken* or *separated;* hence *to go away, depart:* **chokera; chotsa,** *to take away;* **chotsana; chol-era, -edwa, -abe.**
Chole, 1. a greenish kind of bird like a kingfisher.
Chombankanga, 1. (guinea-fowl shooter). A kind of hawk.
Chombo, 4. I. (Swahili), a dhow. II. *the navel.*
Chomwe, 4. adj. and rel. pron., *the same, the same* (*as*) **chomwe u chi funa,** the same as (or which) you wish.
Chomwecho, 4. adv. *thus, so, in this manner.*
Choncho, 4. adv. *in that manner.*
Chonchino, 4. adv. *in this very place,* just here.
Chula, ku, tr. *to speak of, mention, repeat, pronounce:* **chul-ika, -ira, -itsa, -idwa.**
Chuala, 1. *a grasshopper.*
Chule, 1. *a frog.*
Chuli! expressive of the sound made by diving into water. **A na bira 'madzi chuli!** he dived plump into the water.
Chulu, 4. *an anthill.*
Chuma, 4. *goods, property, riches.*
Chumba, 1. a kind of black crane.
Chumbu, 4. *lead* or *tin.*
Chuondo, 4. cloth made from the inner bark of a tree.
Chuuna, 4. *the waist, the middle.*
Chuuta, *thunder;* also *the Deity, the Lord.*

D

Da, the sign of 1st per. sing. in past time.
Da, ku, intr. *to be dark* or *black;* hence **n-di-ma,** darkness: **deka,** *to be darkened;* hence, *to be quiet* or *reserved;* **o deka ntima,** of a quiet heart: **dek-era, etsa, -abe: dera,** *to become black* in the face on account of something, *to scowl;* **desa,** *to make* one *angry:* **dana,** *to hate* any one: **danitsa,** *to cause to hate; to abhor:* **danidwa,** *to be hated, detested.*

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Dakalapantambi, 1. (I sat upon a branch). A small bird which lives on fish.

Dala, ku, intr. *to be happy* or *blessed ; to be well pleased :* **dalira,** *to be blessed with* anything : **dalitsa,** *to make happy, bless, please :* **dalitsana ; dalidwa,** *to be blessed* or *pleased :* **dalabe,** *to continue happy* or *blessed :* **-dala,** verbal affix, *intentionally, purposely.*

Dambo, 5. *a plain.*

Dandaula, ku (Chingoni **danda** make a statement, and **ula** strain), intr. *to grumble, complain :* **dandaul-ira, -itsa.**

Dangwe, 5. a tree with wood somewhat like the beech.

Dazi, 5. *baldness.*

Dea, 5. *the inner husks of grain, bran, chaff.*

Dendekera, ku (qualifying form from **denda,** seldom if ever used), tr. *to balance* anything on the head or hands, *to carry aloft.*

Dengo, 5. *a basket,* similar to **ntanga.**

Di, sign of 1st per. sing. in present time.

Dia, ku, tr. *to eat, swallow up, absorb.* Intr. *to take food :* **diera ;—nyumba odiera,** an eating-house : **dietsa,** *to press* one *to eat ;* to force oneself to eat without having an appetite, or to gorge oneself with an undue amount of food : **diedwa,**

Dika, ku, intr. *to be still, quiet, calm ; to be level, even,* as calm water, or a level field.

Dimba, 5. *alluvial soil* on the banks of a stream.

Dindiro, 5. *a watch-house* in a field.

Dirisa, ku, tr. *to inform on* any one, *to slander.* Also intr. *to give a false report* : **diris-ira, -idwa.**

Diso, 5. *an eye.* Pl. **Maso.**

Do, a kind of antelope.

Dodoma, ku, intr. *to stammer,* hesitate in speaking : **dodometsa,** to cause to stammer ; to put one wrong, *to confuse, perplex ;* **dodomets-eka, -ana, -edwa.**

Doko, 5. *the beach, the shore.*

Dona (Portuguese), *a lady, a queen.*

Dua, 5. *a flower.* Pl. **Malua.**

Dula, ku, tr. *to cut, hack, chop :* **dul-ika, -ira, -itsa, -ana, -idwa, -abe.**

Duna ! expressive of a pensive, sorrowful, bewildered look. Only in the phrase **Maso duna !**

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Dundu, 1. *a small ant-eater.*
Dunga, ku, tr. *to stir up*, as mud in a pool; to make muddy by disturbing the water: **dung-ika, -itsa.**
Dwala, ku, intr. *to be sick, ill:* **dwal-ira, -itsa, -itsika, -itsana, -itsidwa, -abe.**
Dwe! expressive of the noise made when an object falling strikes the ground.
Dzala, 5. *an ash-pit* or *dunghill.*
Dzani, 5. I. *a withered leaf.* II. the name of a fish.
Dzanja, 5. *the hand.* Pl. **Manja.**
Dzanjalali, 5. ("It is a hand"), *a plateau* or *table-land.*
Dzaza, ku, intr. *to be full*, as a vessel of water: **dzazitsa**, to fill; **dzazits-ika, -abe.**
Dzenje, 5. *a hole* in the ground, *a pit.*
Dzimba, 1. *the great ant-eater.*
Dzimbiri, 5. *rust.*
Dzina, 5. I. *a name.* II. a godfather or godmother.
Dzinja, the rainy season, from December to March.
Dzino, 5. *a tooth.* Pl. **Mano.**
Dzongola, ku, intr. to stretch the limbs as one does on awaking from sleep: **dzong-oka, -olera, -oletsa, -oledwa.**
Dzwadzwada, ku, tr. *to smash, break in pieces;* **dzwa-dzwad-ika, -ira, -idwa.**

E

Edza, ku, tr. *to fish:* **edz-era, -etsa.**
Eka, adj. *alone, only;* **ine deka**, *myself;* **ie eka**, *himself alone.*
Enda, ku, intr. *to go, walk, move about:* **end-era, -esa, -etsana, -etsedwa.**
Enga, kwi, tr. *to prepare* oil by boiling seeds; *to decoct, infuse* medicines, tea, or coffee: **eng-eka, -era, -etsa.**
Ense, 1. adj. *all* or *every.*
Era, kwi, intr. *to be white, shining, clear, pure:* **eretsa**, *to whiten, clarify, purify;* **erets-eka, -ana, -edwa.**
Erama, kwi, intr. *to stoop;* **eram-ira, -itsa, -itsidwa.**
Esa, kwi, tr. *to try, attempt; to measure; to ascertain:* **es-eka, -era, -eza, -ana, -edwa.**

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Etsemula, kwi, intr. *to sneeze:* **etsemulitsa.**
Ezuka, kwi, intr. to be of a light red colour, a kind of pink.

F

Fa, ku, intr. *to die:* **fera, fetsa, fedwa.**
Fafana, ku (a reduplicated form of **fana**), intr. *to be like, similar:* **ku fana ni,** *to resemble:* **fafaniza,** to compare one thing with another, *to exemplify:* **fafaniz -ika, -ira, -idwa.**
Fakafaka, ku, intr. *to be fidgety, unsettled; to be changeable in purpose* or *character.*
Famba, ku (Chigunda), intr. *to take a walk, to go visiting.*
Fana, ku, intr. *to be like* or *similar, to seem, appear;* **ku fana ni,** *to resemble, be like to;* **ku fana ngati,** to appear like: **fanira, -itsa** or **-iza: fanafana,** to be completely alike, wholly similar.
Fatsa or **Fasa, ku,** intr. *to be humble, to be subdued:* **fas-ira, -itsa.**
Fenku, 6. *emptiness.*
Fika, ku, tr. *to arrive at, reach, attain to:* **fik-ika, -ira, -iriza, -itsa, -itsidwa.**
Finimpa, ku, intr. *to be too short, fall short;* **finimpira: finimpitsa,** *to shorten, make too short;* hence *to spoil,* render useless by shortening.
Finya or **psinya, ku,** tr. *to crush, press, squeeze:* **finy-ika, -ira, -itsa, -ana, -idwa.**
Fira, ku, intr. *to be red* or *brown:* **firira: firitsa,** *to redden, to make brown,* as the sun in withering the grass: **firits-ika, -ana, -idwa.**
Fisi, 1. *a hyaena.*
Foka, ku, intr. *to be weak, languid, weary:* **fok-era, -etsa, -etsana.**
Folera, ku, tr. *to put on* grass *for thatch:* **ku folera udzu,** *to thatch.*
Fotokoza, ku, tr. *to repair, mend, put right:* **fotokoz -eka, -era, -etsa, -ana, -edwa** or **-wa.**
Fuka, ku, tr. *to heave up,* as a mole in burrowing; *to mention* or *cast up* old faults: **fukira.**
Fukafuka, 1. an ant-lion.

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Fuko, I. 5. *a family* or *subdivision of a tribe*, holding their own traditions, and having distinct tattoo marks. **II.** 1. *a mole.*

Fukutsi, *a small bundle, a parcel.*

Fukwe, *a fault, a crime.*

Fula, ku, tr. *to strain,* **moa ;** intr. *to settle, become clean,* as muddy water ; also, **fulula : ful-ika, -itsa, -idwa.**

Fulukuta, ku, intr. *to be disturbed, restless :* **fulukutira : fulukutitsa,** *to disturb, rouse, annoy.*

Fulumira, ku, intr. *to hurry, be impatient :* **fulumir-ira, -itsa, -itsana.**

Fuma, ku, intr. *to come from* or *out of* a place : **fumira.**

Fumba, ku, tr. *to heap* or *pile up* rubbish or weeds : **fumb-ira, -itsa : fumbwa,** to be heaped up as rubbish : also *to be rotten,* as a tree bored by insects and crumbling to powder.

Fumbata, ku, tr. *to grasp, clutch, seize, and hold firmly :* **fumbat-ika, -ira, -itsa, -idwa.**

Fumbi, 5. *dust.*

Funa, ku, tr. *to wish, desire, seek after :* **fun-ika, -ira : funisa** and **funsa,** *to ask* any one about anything ; **m'funsa kodi a limba,** ask him if he is strong or well : **funs-ira, -ana : fun-ana, -idwa, -abe. Funsa** is generally treated as an independent verb.

-funda, Cho, 4. *a blanket* or *covering.*

Funde, 5. *a wave.*

Fundo, 5. *a joint* of the body.

Fungo, 5. *a smell, scent, odour.*

Funga, ku, tr. *to lock, fasten securely :* **fung-ika, -ira.**

Fungula, ku, tr. *to unlock, unfasten :* **fung-uka, -ulira, -ulidwa.**

Funta, ku, tr. *to pilfer, steal :* **funt-uka, -ira, -itsa, -idwa.**

Funya, ku, intr. *to fold the hands* or *draw up the feet* in sleep.

Fupa, 5. *a bone.*

Fupi, ku (one of the few irreg. verbs, in meaning the opposite of **tari**), *to be near, close at hand ; to be short :* **fup-ika, -ikitsa, -ikika.**

Futa, ku, intr. *to blow, puff, snort :* **futira,** of the *spitting* or *puffing* of boiling porridge.

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G

Ga ! expression used to represent the sound of a blow, as of an axe cutting a tree.

Gabvikira, ku (qualifying form of **gabvika,** to place on an incline), tr. *to spill* or *lose* as a liquid : **gabvikika,** to be spilt ; **gabvikitsa,** to cause to spill.

Gaga, 5. a mixture of **dea** and **ufa.** See **dea.**

Galamula, 1. a short whitish fish.

Galawa, 3. (Chigunda) *a canoe* or *boat.*

Ganiza, ku, tr. *to think, ponder, consider:* **ganiz-ika, -ira, -itsa, -idwa.**

Garu, 1. *a dog.*

Gawa, ku, tr. *to divide, apportion:* **gaw-ika, -ira, -itsa : gawana,** to separate from or apportion to each other : **gawidwa.**

Gia, ku, intr. *to belch.*

Godola, ku, tr. *to pound* corn in a mortar.

Gogobede ! expressive of the noise of anything falling, rebounding, and coming to rest.

Gogoda, ku, tr. *to rap* with the fist, *knock, tap:* **gogod -era, -eza, -edwa.**

Gogompanda, 1. a red-crested woodpecker.

Golagola, 1. a small squirrel.

Goma, ku, intr. *to fall in, collapse, fall down:* **gomera ;** hence the termination of a range of mountains is called **magomera,** the fallings in. It is also the name given to the north end of the lake by the Anyanja.

Gome, 5. *a side, e.g.* of a house, a box, etc.

Gona, ku, intr. *to sleep, lie :* **gon-era, -etsa.**

Gondwa, 1. a large amphibious reptile.

Gori, 5. *a slave-stick.*

Gudi ! used in describing the tilting over of a vessel and spilling.

Guduma, ku, intr. *to nod assent,* or to sign by the head ; **gudum-ika, -ira, -iza.**

Gulu, 5. *a race* or *family ;* larger than **fuku.**

Gumbwa, *papyrus.*

Gumula, ku (perhaps from **goma**), intr. *to tumble down, be detached,* as plaster off a wall.

Gunda, 2. an earthenware pipe.

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Gunyagunya, ku, tr. *to push against, touch repeatedly,* as persons in a crowd.

Gwa, ku, *to fall down:* **gwera. Gweza,** to make fall, *knock* or *throw down:* **gwez-era, -ana, -edwa.**

Gwada, ku, intr. *to fall on the knees:* **gwad-era, -esa, -ana.**

Gwambi, 5. **I.** *a palm leaf.* **II.** exclamation expressive of the act of swallowing.

Gweda, ku, usually **gwedagweda,** intr. *to shake backwards and forwards,* as a tooth in its socket, or a hoe in its handle: **gwed-era, -eza.**

Gwinta, ku, tr. *to swallow* anything.

Gwiouko, 1. a black diver or cormorant.

Gwira, ku, tr. *to catch, hold, grip*; **ku gwira nchito,** to work: **gwir-ika, -ira, -iza, -ana: gwiridwa** or **gwidwa,** to be held; **gwirabe,** to continue holding; **ku gwira moyo,** to plead one's own cause; **ku gwirira moyo,** to plead the cause of another, intercede for. It is also used in a figurative sense, as when speaking of anger, love, etc., *laying hold* on one; **ntenda ya ndi gwira,** the disease attacked me.

H

Hah! excl. *O! dear me! well I never!*

I

I. i. 3d pers. pron. sing. of 3d class and plur. of 2d class.
ii. Rel. pron. pl. Accus. of 2d class, sing. Accus. of 3d.
iii. Demonstrative, *that,* agreeing with 3d class.

Iai, Categorical negative, *no.*

Ichi, 4. Demonstrative, *that.*

Ie, 1. 3d pers. pron. *he* or *she.*

Ika, ku, tr. *to put, place, arrange.* Appears identical with the suffix making the qualitative form of the verb. Standing alone, however, it is a regular verb: **ik-ika, -ira, -itsa, -idwa.**

Ima, ku, intr. *to stand;* **imika,** *to be stuck up;* **imira; imitsa,** *to make stand, erect, set up;* **imitsidwa.**

Imba, ku, tr. and intr. *to sing;* **imb-ira, -itsa.**

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Imene, Demons. adj. pron. agreeing in concord with pl. of 2d class and sing. of 3d class, *that* or *this.*
Imwe, adj. and pron. 1st class, *the same, the very same.*
Imvi, 6. *grey hair.*
Ina, 2. and 3. *other, another.*
Inde! interj. *yes indeed, decidedly.*
Ine, 1st pers. pron. *I* or *me;* **ndi'ne** for **ndi ine,** *it is I.*
Inga, kwi, tr. *to scare away, terrify;* **ing-ika, -ira, -itsa, -ana, -idwa.**
Ingoe, a triangular fruit of a climbing plant, resembling a potato.
Insa, 1. a kind of antelope.
Io, 3. Demonstrative, *that,* used when the object is at a distance.
Ipa, ku, intr. *to be bad, wicked, coarse;* also of a bad taste or smell; **ipitsa,** *to make bad, spoil,* or *report as bad;* **ipitsana,** *to vilify* one another.
Iri, 5. interrog. *which? what?*
Itana, ku, tr. *to call, summon;* **itan-ira, -itsa, -idwa.**
Iti, 3. interrog. *which? what?*
Iwala, ku, tr. *to forget;* **iwal-ika, -ira, -idwa.**
Iwe, 2d pers. pron. *thou* or *you.*
Iwo, pron. *him,* used when the person is at a distance.
Izi, 3. and 4. Demonstrative, *these.*
Izo, 3. and 4. same as **izi** but further off, *those.*

J

Jazi, 3. *lightning.*
Je! expressive of a steady light or motion.
Ji! expressive of the effect of a wound, directs the mind to the feeling of the wounded; **wa mlasa ji!**

K

Ka I. Diminutive prefix, plur. ti; kagaru, a little dog.
II. A pron. and prep. belonging to diminutives made by **ka; kamwana kanga ka ka ngono ka li mwana ka bwino,** my little child is a good child.
III. The sign of the immediate future before the verb; **di ka nka,** I shall go.

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IV. A negative in some dialects; **ka pita,** He does not pass.

V. Sometimes used in the sense of *when*, thus:—**u ka fika ku mudzi koma ku puma,** When you reach the village you had better rest.

VI. Prefixed to the Cardinals it forms the Adverbial Iteratives—**kamozi, kawiri,** once, twice; **kawiri kawiri,** twofold.

VII. Prefixed to names of persons like the Yao *chi*, as a term of respect like *Mr.* or *Sir* in English.

Kabanda, 5. the first track among grass in making a footpath.

Kachimbo, 4. a kind of pipe.

Kadati, a small tree bearing a large edible fruit.

Kadiakolo, 1. a whitish fish with a small mouth.

Kafucheche, *the stomach.*

Kaia (**ka ziwa**), *I don't know.*

Kakamiza, ku, tr. *to entreat, urge, press.*

Kakao, 1. a small white crane.

Kala, ku (comp. Sala), intr. *to sit, stay, to live;* **kalira, chomwe ti kalira,** just as we live, *i.e.* as our custom is; **kalisa. makaledwachi,** his behaviour.

Kala, 5. *charcoal, coal.*

Kalasa, ku, tr. *to scrape* as a dog.

Kali, I. *the past age*, like the English days of "old;" **wakali,** old; **masiku wa kali,** the days of old: also as an adv. *long ago.* II. adv. *certainly, surely.*

Kalipa, ku (kala and ipa), intr. *to remain bad,* be fierce or inexorable; **kalipira.**

Kalulu, 1. *a hare* or *rabbit;* **kalulu tindi,** a species living among long grass; **kalulu nsanga,** another species larger than the former.

Kalumira, 6. *parsimony, niggardliness.*

Kama, 5. a bedstead.

Kamba, 1. I. *a tortoise;* II. provisions served out for a journey, *rations.*

Kamfumu (little chief), *a prince;* one who is to become chief at his father's death, or at his majority.

Kempango, 1. a large black fish, with feelers.

Kana, ku, intr. *to refuse;* tr. *to deny* anything; to contradict or call in question: **kan-ira, -iza, -izika, -izidwa.**

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Kanakande, 2. a kind of acacia.
Kanda, ku, tr. *to scratch*, as a cat.
Kanda, 5. *an infant.*
Kande, *clay.*
Kangaminga, 2. a small thorny tree with luscious fruit called "ntudza."
Kangana, ku, intr. *to quarrel, strive*, dispute angrily; **kangan-ira, -itsa.**
Kangani, a kind of short grass.
Kaṅganta, ku, tr. *to winnow* grain in a basket; **kangant -ika, -ira, -itsa, -idwa.**
Kani, conj. *lest, else, peradventure.*
Kanikiza, ku, tr. *to push off* or *aside.*
Kanjedza, 3. a kind of wild date-palm.
Kanjerenjere, 3. a species of small maize.
Kanka, tr. *to push off, push aside;* **kank-ira, -itsa, -ana, -idwa.**
Kantu (a little thing), *something, anything.* **O sa chita kantu**, he does not do anything.
Kapa, ku, tr. *to bale*, as water from a boat; **kap-ika, -ira; kapiza**, to cause water to fly out in a shower, hence *to sprinkle;* **kapizana; kapidwa.**
Kapena, adv. *perhaps, possibly.*
Kaperepere, 1. *a cheat.*
Kaporo, 1. *a slave.*
Kariroli, 5. *a mirror.*
Karisi, 1. *a scorpion.*
Kasawala, 1. a small fish.
Kasi, 1. *a turtle.*
Kaso, *pleasure, rather of the æsthetic kind.*
Kasomera, 1. a small fish.
Kasongo, 1, a poisonous snake about eight feet long, with a head like a cock's comb.
Kasu, 5. a *hoe.*
Kasupe, 5. *a spring* or *fountain.*
Katamo, 2. a kind of tree.
Katumbu, 1. *an otter.*
Katundu, 2. *a load, burden.*
Kaula, ku, intr. *to try the Ula.* **ku kaulira mlandu**, to decide a case by the Ula.
Kavalo, 1. (Portuguese), *a horse.*
Kawe, 5. *a fault*, an occasion of reproach.

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Kazaza, 3. a load suspended from a pole carried on the shoulders of two men.

Kazika, ku, tr. *to settle,* give an abode to any one, *e.g.* a stranger; **kazikika,** to be settled, also fig. of the mind.

Kazinga, ku, tr. *to roast, fry;* **kazing-ika, -ira, -itsa.**

Kazumbo, the part of the limb below the knee, *the leg.*

Ko, Rel. and Loc. particle in conjunction with **ku.**

Kobwe, 3. a kind of bean.

Kodi, I. Interrog. used in asking a direct question. **Kodi u funa ku nka?** Whether do you wish to go (or not)? II. Interjection denoting surprise or partial incredulity. *O! Indeed! Is it so!*

Kodola, ku, tr. *to touch* and thus *give a hint to* any one.

Kodza, ku, intr. *to pass urine.*

Koka, ku, tr. *to pull, draw,* or *haul* anything: **kok-eka, -era, -etsa, -ana, -edwa.**

Koka, 5. *a draw-net.*

Kokalupsa, a rain that sometimes falls in June stripping the trees of their leaves.

Kokola, ku, tr. *to rake together,* as rubbish on a walk.

Kola, ku, tr. *to cage, shut up, fold* sheep or goats; **koleka;** **kolera,** generally applied to the arranging of wood in preparing to light a fire; **ku kolera moto,** to light a fire, or to supply fuel for a fire; **koledwa,** to be shut up; to be filled with food, to be gorged.

Kolinga, *the gullet.*

Kolokolo, 1. a small fish with spiny fins.

Kolo, 2. *a fold, enclosure, prison.*

Kolongo, 2. a tree with whitish bark and a small black fruit.

Koma, ku (A), tr. *to hit, strike, beat* as in fighting; **komeka,** to be struck, or deserving to be struck; **komera,** *to drive* as a pile; **kometsa,** to beat violently; **komana,** to beat one another; hence also, to meet with any person or thing; **wa komana tiani?** what befell you?

Koma, ku (B), intr. *to be good, pure, sweet* to the taste or smell; **komera,** to be good for or on account of something; **kometsa,** *to make good;* to report as good; also *to relish* or *delight in* anything.

Koma, I. *Goodness, excellence, sweetness.* O koma, etc.,

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good. II. It is used in comparisons; **ichi ndi ichi koma ichi,** this and this the better is this = of these two this is the better. III. It is used as an adversative conjunction, *but;* **mwana sa^na^chita zoipa koma mkulu udya na^chita zoipa zoka zoka,** the child has not done evil but that adult has done evil only.

Komaocha, ku, tr. *to transplant.*

Komo, 5. *a doorway;* **tseka pa komo,** shut the door.

Komwa, a kind of cassava with a red stem.

Konda, ku, tr. *to love;* **kondeka,** *to be loved* or *lovely;* **kond-era, -etsa, -ana; kondwa,** *to be loved.*

Konda, *love.*

Konde, 5. a verandah of a house.

Kondoesa, ku, tr. *to stir, mix up* as medicine in a phial.

Kongola, ku, intr. *to be beautiful, pretty, lovely.*

Kongola, 1. a small fish.

Konsola, ku, tr. *to rob,* take one's property by force.

Kosi, 5. *the neck.*

Koswe, 1. *a rat.*

Kota, ku, intr. *to be crooked, bent;* of the mind, *to be perverse:* **kot-eka, -era, -etsa, -etsedwa.**

Ku, I. The sign of the Infinitive; **ku gwira,** to hold. This is probably only an instance of **ku,** the prep. used as "to" in English. II. *to, towards;* **di nka ku mudzi,** I go to the village. III. 2nd pers. pron. sing. and plur; **di ku uza,** I tell you. IV. Prep. *from;* **ku fuma ku nda,** to come from the field.

Kua, ku (A), intr. *to cry out, call aloud;* similar in meaning to **pfula.**

Kua, ku (B), intr. *to be thin, lean.*

Kudza, ku, tr. *to touch* with the finger or hand: **kudz-ira, -ana, -idwa** or **-wa.**

Kudzula, ku (Kudza and ula), tr. *to pluck,* as a fowl.

Kukulula, ku, tr. to put off a trap by running the noose.

Kukutisa, ku, tr. *to enclose, encircle, hem in.*

Kula, ku, intr. *to grow;* also *to be large* or *great,* literally or figuratively: **kul-ira, -itsa, -itsidwa.**

Kululuka, ku, intr. *to repent of* anything; to become favourably disposed towards a delinquent, *to forgive;* **kululuk-ira, -irira.**

Kumba, ku, tr. *to dig;* also figuratively *to cast up a fault*

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or *old quarrel, to taunt:* **kumb-ira, -itsa, -itsana, -idwa.**

Kumbuka, ku, tr. *to ponder, think upon,* weigh in the mind; **kumbukila,** *to remember;* **kumbutsa,** *to remind;* **kumbutsana; kumbukwa,** to be remembered, thought upon.

Kumbula, ku, tr. *to hoard, store up;* **kumbulira, -itsa, -idwa.**

Kumi, *ten;* **makumi awiri,** *twenty.*

Kumula, ku, tr. *to loosen* or *break by twisting.*

Kundi la mbedza, *a fishing-line.*

Kundi, 5. *a side,* as of a box.

Kundwe, *iron oxide,* used as a medicine for the cure of Chikuku.

Kungu, 5. I. *a fog, mist* or cloud of insects; II. Dimness of the eyes, *blindness.*

Kungubwe, 1. *a crow.*

Kunguniza, ku, intr. *to roll, turn over* as children do at play.

Kunguza, 3. a sweet-scented, yellow-coloured wood.

Kungwa, 5. *the bark* or *rind* of a tree.

Kuni, 3. *firewood.*

Kunka, ku, tr. *to gather in, store* as grain in harvest: **kunkira.**

Kunta, ku, tr. *to shake, dust:* **kunt-ika, -ira, -itsa.**

Kuno, *here,* in this vicinity.

Kunyula, ku, tr. *to extract, push out*—**maso,** the eyes.

Kupa, ku, tr. *to fan,* cool by fanning; **kupiza.**

Kunsi, adv. (**ku** and **nsi**), *down stream.*

Kurukuru, 1. *a squirrel.*

Kuta, ku, intr. *to be full,* satisfied with food; *to be drunk;* **wa kuta moa,** he is drunk with beer.

Kuti, I. interrog. *where? in what place?* **a li kuti?** where is it? II. (*a.*) *That;* **wa ndi uza kuti,** etc.; he told me that, etc. (*b.*) *In order that;* **chok' apo kuti di one;** get thee hence that I may see. (*c.*) Used before a direct quotation; **wa ndi uza kuti, tieni,** etc.; he told me saying, up, etc.

Kutu, 5. I. *the ear.* II. *The barb* of an arrow or spear.

Kutula, ku, tr. *to pour out, empty out:* **kutulika, -ira, -isa, -idwa.**

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Kutumula, ku, tr. *to dust* or *wipe* anything.
Kuza, ku, tr. *to collect,* draw together, enlarge by collection, *e.g.* a heap of anything.
Kwa, prep. (*a.*) *of,* with 7th class; **ku enda kwanga,** my going (going of me); (*b.*) *at, in, among;* **kwa Mponda,** at Mponda's; kwa antu, among the people; **kwatu,** at our place at home; (*c.*) *from;* **a fuma kwa Chipeta,** they come from Chipeta.
Kwala, ku, intr. to sail along the shore in a canoe or boat, *to hug the land.*
Kwana, ku, intr. *to be sufficient, enough:* **kwanira, -iza.**
Kwanuka, ku, intr. *to be wary, cautious, cunning.*
Kwapula, ku, tr. *to lash, whip;* **kwapul-ika, -ira, -itsa, -ana, -idwa.**
Kwata, ku, tr. *to marry,* said of the husband; **kwatisa; kwatibwa,** *to be married,* said of the wife.
Kwatamo, 1. a fish about five inches long.
Kwatsa, ku, tr. *to light;* **nyali,** a lamp; **moto,** a fire.
Kwatula, ku, tr. *to rob;* used also in a good sense, to relieve one of a burden.
Kwawa, ku, intr. *to crawl.*
Kwazi, 3. a fish eagle.
Kwazikororo, 3. another species with grey plumage.
Kwazula, 1. a large mud fish.
Kwekwe, 5. *a noose,* trap for the hyrax or rabbit.
Kwera, ku, tr. *to climb, ascend;* **kwer-eka, -era, -etsa.**
Kwi, used instead of **ku,** in forming infinitives of verbs beginning with **a** or **e.**
Kwia, ku, intr. *to be angry, to rage;* **kwi-ira, -itsa.**
Kwianuka, ku, tr. *to praise.*
Kwicheza, ku, tr. *to rub together.*
Kwidula, ku, intr. to twist the mouth in disgust; tr. to treat with disgust.
Kwima, ku, intr. *to be* or *become ripe.*
Kwinyata, ku, intr. *to be squeezed,* as fruit when the the juice is pressed out.
Kwira, ku, tr. *to cover, wrap up, hide;* **kwir-ira, -ika.**

L

La, 5. prep. *of.*
Labvula, ku, intr. *to spit.*

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Lakalaka, ku, tr. *to long for, desire.*
Lakwa, ku, intr. *to be unhandy, inexpert.*
Lalata, ku, tr. *to taunt, reproach.*
Lamba, ku, intr. *to be tributary, pay tribute.*
Lambalala, ku, tr. *to shun, avoid, border;* **lambalal-ika, -ira, -itsa, -idwa.**
Lambi! excl. used in describing a chase.
Landa, ku, tr. *to rob;* **landira,** *to receive of* any one, *relieve of* or *take delivery of* anything; **landwa.**
Langa, ku, tr. *to punish, chastise;* **lang-ika, -ira; langiza,** *to warn,* from the idea that a warning unheeded calls for punishment; **langidwa.**
Lankula, ku, intr. *to speak, recite, vociferate;* **lankul-ira, -itsa, -ana.**
Lapa, ku, tr. *to give up as bad* or *hopeless, to repent of;* **lapitsa,** to make give up, *lead to repentance.*
Lasa, ku, tr. *to wound;* **las-ika, -ira, -itsa, -ana, -idwa.**
Lasula, ku, intr. *to be bitter* or *strong,* nearly always of beer; **moa wa ku lasula,** strong beer.
Laula, ku, intr. *to try the Ula, prophecy;* also *jest,* or speak about unknown things; **laul-ira, -itsa.**
Lawa, ku, tr. *to taste;* **lawira, lawitsa.**
Lawira, ku, intr. *to start off,* generally of persons on a journey.
Leka, ku, *to stop, leave off, let alone;* **lekera; letsa,** *to stop, prevent* from doing anything; **letsana; lekereza,** to make cease from; **muntu o lekereza,** a person who passes by (faults).
Lema, ku, intr. *to be tired, heavy, weary;* **lemeka; lemekeza,** to make heavy; *to honour,* make obeisance to; **lemekez-eka, -era, -ana, -edwa; lemera,** *to be heavy;* **ntenge wa lemera,** the tree is heavy; **lemeretsa; lemetsa,** *to tire;* **lemets-ana, -edwa.**
Lemba, ku, tr. *to mark, write;* **lemb-eka, -era, -etsa, -edwa.**
Lenga, ku, intr. *to soar, be suspended.*
Lensule, l. a kind of owl.
Lepera, ku, tr. *to baffle, puzzle.*
Lera, ku, tr. *to foster, nourish, bring up;* **ler-eka, -era, -etsa, -edwa.**
Lero, adv. *to-day.*
Lesa, ku, intr. *to be full* or *drunk;* **lesera.**

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Lezi, ku, intr. *to be lazy, sluggish, indolent* (irreg.).

Li, ku, intr. *to be.* With na or ni it conveys the meaning of the verb "to have." **A li nacho chiko,** he has a cup; **a li ku nka,** he is to go. When the preceding pronoun is in **i** then **li** becomes **ri**: **Di ri nacho chiko,** I have a cup.

Libanda, 5. a house with a pavilion-roof.

Lichero, 5. **I.** a shallow circular basket for winnowing grain; **II.** a measure of grain.

Likambali, 1. a kind of fish.

Lima, ku, tr. *to hoe, cultivate;* **lim-ira, -itsa, -edwa.**

Limba, ku, intr. *to be strong, firm, durable, hard;* **limb -ika, -ira, -itsa, -ana.**

Linda, ku, tr. *to wait for, stay for;* intr. *to wait, stay:* **lind-ira, -isa, -ana.**

Linga, ku, tr. *to measure* (similar to **esa**); **lingana,** to measure together; **lingan-iza, -izika, -izidwa.**

Lingalira, ku, intr. *to hope,* conjure up fancies.

Lipa, ku, tr. *to make amends for, give satisfaction;* **lip -ira, -itsa, -idwa.**

Lira, ku, intr. *to cry, weep, lament;* **lir-ira,-isa,-ana.**

Liraka, 5. *the tongue.*

Lisindiza, ku, intr. *to change one's place.*

Litsipa, 5. *a blood-vessel* (?).

Liwengwa, 5. a powder-horn.

Liwongo, 5. *a crime, fault.*

Lizwa, ku, tr. *to arrange the hair.*

Loa, ku, intr. *to disappear* by going into something; **lo-era, -etsa.**

Lobodoka, ku, intr. *to be disintegrated* (of rocks).

Lodza, ku, tr. *to bewitch;* **lodzwa,** to be bewitched. **Wa lodzwa mizimu,** he is possessed with (evil) spirits.

Lola, ku, intr. *to consent;* tr. *to allow;* **lolana.**

Londa, ku, tr. *to pursue, chase, track;* **lond-era, -etsa, -wa.**

Londola, ku, tr. *to follow* in order to catch.

Longa, ku, to put one thing above another, *to pile up;* **longerera,** to bargain, chaffer about the price of things.

Longolola, ku, intr. *to make a noise, to bawl* or *chatter.*

Lonyelonye! expressive of stuffing in food.

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Lota, ku, intr. *to dream;* **lot-era, -esa.**
Ludzu, 5. *thirst.*
Luka, ku, tr. *to bring out, to weave.* **Tandaude wa luka ukonde achi,** the spider brings out his web; **lukira; lukabe,** to continue weaving.
Lula, ku, intr. *to ferment,* as beer.
Luma, ku, tr. *to bite, pinch, sting;* **lum-ika, -ira, -itsa, -idwa.**
Lumba! only in the expression **Maso lumba,** *staring eyes.*
Lumbira, ku, intr. *to swear, vow,* mention the names of departed ones, or speak evil of one behind his back.
Lumikiza, ku, tr. *to join, connect,* as boards in a piece of furniture; **lumikiz-ika, -idwa.**
Lumo, 5. *a razor.*
Lumpa, ku, intr. *to jump, spring, leap;* **lump-ira, -itsa.**
Lunga, ku, tr. *to dip, immerse, besmear with* anything.
Lunza, ku, *to tie together, connect; e.g.* two ends of a string: **lunz-ika, -wa.**
Luondo, a kind of bark-cloth.
Lupande, 5. *a yard* of cloth.
Luso, *wisdom,* rather in the sense of genius; **chisao,** *experience.*
Lya, 5. *depth.*

M

M (full form **mu** as seen in **muntu,** abbr. **mtu**).
I. Accus. sing. of 3d pers. pron. of 1st class, inserted between the tense sign and the verb.
II. Abbrev. form of the Locative **mu** or **mo. M'unda,** in the field.
Ma. Forms the plur. of the Fifth and Sixth Classes.
Mabvu, a kind of wasp.
Machende, *the private members.*
Madzi (no sing.), *water.*
Mafuta (no sing.), *fat, oil,* or *grease.*
Magala, *a large field, a farm.*
Magaramula, a small fish.
Makabvi, *charcoal cinders;* slag from a smelting furnace.
Makaka, 1. *a horn-bill.*

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Malango, 5. *senses, wits.* **U li ni malango?** have you your senses?

Malenze, a voluntary addition to the price of an article, a luck-penny.

Malimwe, the dry season from June to September.

Malinga, *a job, piece of work.*

Maliro (**ku lira**), 5. *crying, mourning.*

Maliwa, 3. *a falling trap* for hippopotami, etc.

Maloe, 5. *an echo.*

Malo, *space, locality, room, place.*

Malobvu, *saliva, spittle; the poison* of serpents.

Malonda, *merchandise,* goods for sale.

Maluma, 5. *a joint, seam,* as between boards.

Malunga, *the nerves, the senses.*

Mamawa, *the early morning.* **Mamamawa,** the very early morning; also adv., commonly abbrev. **mauuno,** this morning; **m'awa,** in the morning.

Mamba, 1. a kind of cobra, said to be very venomous.

Mame, 6. *dew* or *hoar-frost.*

Mamuna, 1. *a man,* as distinguished from a woman, *a male.* Also used of the lower animals, thus: **mbuzi ya mamuna,** a he-goat, etc.

Mana, ku, tr. to withhold from one in a niggardly spirit what one could easily give: **manira.**

Manchinchi, 1. *a large owl.*

Manda (pl. **amanda**), I. *a grave.* II. In the phrase **mai ku manda!** a kind of oath, or expression of astonishment.

Manga, ku, tr. *to tie, bind; build:* **mang-ika, -ira, -itsa, -ana, -idwa, -abe.**

Mangawa, *due, debt;* applied both to the claims of the creditor and liabilities of the debtor.

Mankaby, *a common kite.*

Mankaka, ku, intr. *to beat the drum.*

Manta, 1. *a coward.*

Mantantamizo, *the meaning, interpretation* of a name.

Mantobva, the milky juice of plants.

Manzere, *the left hand.*

Mao, 1. *a word, syllable.*

Mapale, 5. the fragments of an earthenware vessel.

Mapewa, 5. *the shoulders,* especially the shoulder-blade and collar-bone.

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Mapira, 5. *millet* or *sorghum,* general name of all kinds.
Mapupu, 5. *the lungs.*
Mapuzi, 5. *the shoulders,* especially where a burden is carried.
Marisa, ku, tr. *to finish:* **mariz-ika, -ira.**
Mariseke, 1. a naked one (?). **U ngo enda mariseke?** Do you go naked?
Mariwonga, 1 (they with powder), an *enemy.*
Masa a njuchi, 5. *bee bread;* also, honeycomb.
Masidze, 5. *the eyebrows.*
Masowera, 5. *a play, amusement,* generally *a dance.*
Masuka, 5. a tree and its fruit, somewhat like rennet.
Masula, ku, tr. *to loose, unfasten;* of corn, *to come into ear.* **Masuka: masul-ira, -itsa, -ana, -idwa.**
Mata, ku, tr. *to moisten.* Hence, from moistening clay, *to make mortar,* as also *to plaster,* which is the commonest use of the word: **mat-ira, -idwa.**
Matabvu, 3. a kind of pumpkin.
Matako, 5. *the buttock.*
Matanga (Kiswahili), 5. *sails* of a boat or ship.
Mate, *spittle.*
Matemba, 1. a small fish living chiefly in streams.
Matikiti, a kind of water melon.
Matimati, a kind of yellow tomato.
Matondo, 1. a fish about seven inches long.
Matsiri, disappointment (?).
Matumbiri, 5. *waves.* In Chigunda, nachiri.
Matumbo, 5. *the intestines* of an animal. **Mimba** includes the other viscera.
Matutu, 5. *stuttering* in speech.
Maungu, *a pumpkin* of any kind.
Mawa, adv. *to-morrow.*
Mevemve, 3. an inferior kind of water-melon.
Mawere, a small kind of millet of a reddish colour.
Mayere (**mabere,** the breasts), 5. *milk of women.* The milk of lower animals is **nkaka.**
Mbaba, 1. a small fish.
Mbala, 1. *a thief; a traitor.*
Mbalame, 3. *a bird* of any kind.
Mbali, 1. I. *a friend.* II. *an edge, brim, bank.*
Mbanga, 2. a tree with very hard dark wood. Chiyao, Moanga.

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Mbango, 2. *a reed.*
Mbano, 2. *a blacksmith's tongs.*
Mbawa, 1. a blackbird about the size of a thrush.
Mbea wa bwato, *the gunwale* of a canoe or boat.
Mbedza, 3. *a fish-hook.*
Mbeo, 3. *seed* of plants; *children, descendants.*
Mberewere, 1. a whitish fish about two feet long.
Mbewa, 1. a large kind of mouse, much relished by natives.
Mbia, 3. *an earthenware pot* or *water-jar.*
Mbidzi, 1. *a zebra.*
Mbira, 1. *the hyrax* or rock rabbit.
Mbiri, 1. **I.** a councillor of the chief's court. **II.** *much* or *multitude;* with the various class prefixes, an adj. and adv.
Mbolo, *the penis.*
Mbombo, 1. *a glutton.*
Mbozi, 3. *a caterpillar.*
Mbua, 2. *a heap,* as of rubbish.
Mbubvi, 1. a water-snake about six feet long.
Mbuio, adv. *behind* one's back.
Mbulu, dropsy (?).
Mbumba, the dominion of a chief as composed of subjects, and distinct from **ziko,** his territory.
Mbuna, 2. *a pit, cave.*
Mbusa, 5. *an overseer, shepherd.*
Mbuta, *a place, locality.*
Mbuzi, 3. *a goat.*
Mchenga, *sand* or *gravel.*
Mchisi, 1. a fish about a foot long.
Mchene, 3 or 1. a fish about eighteen inches long.
Menya, ku, tr. *to strike, beat,* as in fighting: **meny-era, -ana, -etsa, -edwa.**
Mera, ku, intr. *to grow,* of plants only; *to sprout,* as a germ; tr. *to grow, cultivate:* **mer-era, -etsa.**
Mera, *the germ* of corn. Hence *malt* for making beer, **chimera.**
Mero, *the windpipe, larynx.*
Meta, ku, tr. *to shave* the head or beard: **metebwa,** *shaven.*
Meza, ku, tr. *to swallow* whole or entire. See **Gwinta.**
Mfakafaka, 1. (run about) *a vagrant.*

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Mfiti, 1. *a witch* or *wizard.* If one is suspected of **ufiti**, he is made to drink **muave.** If he dies he is pronounced **mfiti.**
Mfuko (**fukula**), 1. *a mole.*
Mfula, 2. a tree with smooth whitish bark.
Mfule, 1. *an ox.*
Mfulu, 1. *a free man* or *woman.*
Mfuma, 2. a kind of tree.
Mfumba, 3. a mat used as a mosquito-curtain.
Mfumu, 1. (pl. ma), *a chief* or *king.*
Mfunda, 2. *a family*, similar to **fuko.**
Mfunde, 5. *a wave.*
Mfundo, 5. *a knot* on a string. See **Fundo.**
Mfuti, 3. *a gun*, or any kind of fire-arms. **Mfuti-yei-ngono**, a revolver.
Mfutsi, 3. a worm which lives in the floors of houses, and inserts its eggs into the human body.
Mi-, 2. plur. prefix. See Grammar.
Michedwa, *an extra meal* eaten along with a stranger arriving after the meal hour.
Mikokolo, *laziness, procrastination.*
Mimba, *the belly;* sometimes the whole of the digestive organs or viscera.
Mimbulu, *a hunting-dog.*
Mimina, **ku**, intr. *to smack the lips.* Tr. *to sip.*
Mina, **ku**, intr. *to blow the nose.*
Minsi, *a pestle.*
Miraga, 2. *the suburbs* of a town.
Mirimo, *work, business, duty.*
Misala, 2. *madness.* **Uli ni misala**, you are mad.
Misiri, *a craftsman, tradesman.*
Mitulo, *a gift, present.*
Mkata, 1. *a leper.* See **Ukati.**
Mkoba, 2. a bag made of palm leaves.
Mkucha, adv., *the day after to-morrow.*
Mkunga, 3. an eel about twelve feet long.
Mkwao, 2. a kind of *draw-net.*
Mkwapa, 2. *the armpit.*
Mkweka, 3. a double mat like **mfumba.**
Mlamba, 1. a large black cat-fish.
Mlamu, 1. *a brother-in-law.*

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Mlandu, pl. **Mirandu**, 2. *a case*, matter of dispute; *a conference* or *congress.*
Mlanya, 2. a kind of *plantain.*
Mlaza, 2. a leaf of the Palmyra palm.
Mleka, *the track* or *spoor* of game.
Mlembwe, 1. a white heron (?).
Mleme, 1. a large bat.
Mlenzo, 2. *a kerchief.*
Mlera*ŋ*amba (the day-divider), *the milky way.*
Mlezo, any kind of coloured or striped cloth.
Mlimbu, 2. (firmer), a stick for stamping clay to make a floor.
Mlombwa, 2. a tree with reddish wood, yielding gum.
Mlomo, 2. *a lip.*
Mlonde, 2. a tree like poplar.
Mlong', 1. *a younger sister.* With prons. **mlong-wanga, -wachi, -wao**, etc. The elder sister is **njir'**.
Mlundu, 2. a kind of banana. **Ntochi** includes plantains.
M'lungu or **Mulungu**, *God.* It seems to be from the Zulu **Unkulunkulu**, the great-grandfather. It suffers mutilation at every stage northward to the coast opposite Zanzibar, where it is **Mungu.** The original word for God among most of the tribes adjoining the lake is **Mpambi**, the *Beginner.* A word coming near the idea of Deity is **Chuuta**, which properly signifies thunder, the cause of rain, and hence of life, and would convey a pantheistic idea of God.
Mluza, 2. *a whistle, a call.*
Mnanu ! *O ye*, excl. of contempt and surprise.
M*ñ*omba, 1. a large bird resembling a turkey.
Mo, a locative prefix or suffix. Expresses motion or rest *in.*
Moa, *beer* from maize or millet.
Mombo, a tree from which bark-cloth is made.
Mondwe, *a hurricane.*
Monga, I. *an equal, a mate.* II. a preposition indicating the relation of equality or likeness, thus: **Ku chita monga mpusa**, to behave like a fool. III. *malt.* IV. *an affair, matter for talk.*
Mongolia, 3. *the cocoa palm.*
Monkwala, *medicine;* any *charm* against evil spirits.

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Mono, *a fish-basket.*
Moto (ota), *fire.*
Mozi, card. num. *one.*
Mpafa, 2. *the liver.*
Mpaka, 1. *a cat.*
Mpala, I. *the capital* or chief's village. II. *a shed* **pa bwalo,** on the public green, for the reception of visitors.
Mpalampala, 1. *the Pallah antelope.*
Mpali, corn divested of its inner husks before it is made into **ufa,** *flour.*
Mpalaza, 2. *a trumpet.*
Mpama, 1. a kind of goose with black and white plumage.
Mpamvu, *strength, force, power.*
Mpanda, 2. *the fork of a tree.*
Mpando, 2. *a seat, stool.*
Mpango, 2. *a belt, girdle.*
Mpanji, the name of a tree.
Mpasa, 3. I. *a mat for sleeping on.* II. a fish about two feet long.
Mpassa, 1. *a twin brother* or *sister.*
Mpata, *a mountain-pass.*
Mpembi, *the rim, brim, edge.*
Mpeni, 2. *a knife.*
Mpepo, 3. *wind*; sometimes *cold.*
Mpere, a skin disease like the itch.
Mperikeri, 2. *a guide.*
Mpero, 2. *a millstone.*
Mpeto, *the lap.*
Mpetsi, 3. the so-called *tsetse fly.*
Mpika (pika), 2. *a cooking-pot.*
Mpimbi, a tree with very hard wood.
Mpinga, 2. a gourd shell with a long handle, for drawing water.
Mpingu, 3. *a disaster, loss of life.*
Mpini, 3. *a tattoo mark.*
Mpira, 5. *the indiarubber vine;* the balls made from its juice; hence *a ball* of any kind. **Mapira,** *millet,* is the plur. of this.
Mpiri, 1. *a puff-adder.*
Mpobvu, anything green, unripe.
Mpoka, an aromatic plant.

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Mpompo, 2. *a precipice, chasm.*
Mponda, 3. I. a kind of gourd of which calabashes are made. II. *a punting-pole* for propelling canoes.
Mpongo and **Mpongozi**, 1. *a mother-in-law.*
Mpoto, I. *the north* or *the north wind.* II. *hire, fare.*
Mpoyo, a species of antelope.
Mpsoli, *a point, sharp corner, angle.*
Mpulumo, *the scrotum.*
Mpulumpulu, *perverseness.*
Mpundu, 3. *a bud.*
Mpunga, *rice.*
Mpungu, 1. a bird of prey said to eat snakes.
Mpuno, 3. *the nose.*
Mpupupu, a bird, coloured black, white, and grey.
Mpw-anga, -ako, -achi, etc., *my, thy, his younger brother.*
Mpwani, 2. an accumulation of hair, worn as a head-dress by the Angoni.
Mpwea, 6. *air, breath.*
Mpwongo, 2. *a male* of any animal. **Mbuzi wa mpwongo**, *a he-goat.*
Msana, *the back-bone.*
Msana or **Sana**, *noon, midday.*
Msanga, adv. *quickly.*
Msere, mapira divested of its husks and cooked.
Msese, 2. a rack for drying flesh.
Msimsima, ku, intr. *to suck, smack the lips.*
Msio, 2. *a kidney.*
Msolo, 2. a common tree.
Msulu, 1. an animal like a ferret.
Muka, ku, intr. *to go away, depart:* **muk-ira, -itsa.**
Msinku, 2. *an adult*, or a full-grown animal; also *full growth, full size;* **msinku achi**, its full size.
Mtanda, 5. a bar placed horizontally into the **panda**, fork of a tree, to form a runbeam.
Mtao, the top or bottom rope of a fishing-net.
M'tengo, *in the bush, in the wood.*
Mto (moto), a stick made to revolve rapidly to generate fire by friction.
Mtolo, 2. (tola), *a bundle.*
Mtondo, adv. *the third day after this;* day after **mkucha.** (See p. 44.)
M'tu (muntu), *a head, an individual.* Sometimes **Ntu.**

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Mu, I. 2d pers. pron. plur. nom. *ye, you;* accus. ku.
II. Locative prefix or suffix like **mo.**

Muave, a decoction of the Calabar bean, or of the bark of another tree. It is given to persons accused of witchcraft, generally after the sing'anga has tried the **ula,** and if they vomit, it is supposed to prove their innocence, but if they die they are proved guilty of having eaten human flesh at some time or other, or of having used **monkwala** for the destruction of human life.

Mubvi, 2. *an arrow.*

Mudzi, 2. *a village, town.* Abbrev. **'nzi; ku nzi,** to the village; **midzi m'wao,** in their villages.

Muenda (**enda**), *a leg* or *limb* of men or animals.

Mulifupi (thou art short); the shorter side, or *breadth* of anything.

Mulitali (thou art long), *the length* of anything.

Mulu, *a heap* of anything; *a crowd* of men.

Mulungu. See **M'lungu.**

Mumbwe, 1. a kind of crane.

Munga, 2. *a thorn.*

Munda, 2. *a field* or *garden.* Abbrev. **Nda.**

Munjira, 2. *a garment, shirt, blouse,* such as Arabs wear.

Munsi (**mu** and **nsi**), *downward,* generally *down stream.*

Muntu, 1. *a person, individual,* man or woman. This word occurs with little variety of form in all South and Central African languages. Zulu-Kafir, **umuntu,** pl. **abantu;** Swahili, **mtu,** pl. **watu;** Yao, **muntu,** pl. **wandu;** Chiputa, pl. **babantu,** etc. Hence all these languages have been called **Bantu** languages.

Mva, ku, tr. *to hear, understand:* **mveka; mvera,** *to give heed to, believe, obey:* **mveretsa; mv-etsa, -ana, -edwa.**

Mvu, 1. *a hippopotamus.*

Mvula (**bvula**), *rain.*

Mvuma, the mouth of a fish-basket.

Mvumo, 5. *the Palmyra palm.*

Mvunguti, 3. a large tree bearing a fruit about a foot long.

Mwa, ku, tr. *to drink:* **mw-eka, -era, -etsa-etsana, -edwa.**

Mwala, 2. *a rock* or *stone.*

Mwalira, ku, intr. *to die, be lost to friends.*

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Mwamba, *above, the top;* **pa mwamba,** *on the top;* **kumwamba,** *the heavens.*

Mwambi, 2. I. *a law, statute, custom.* II. *a story.*

Mwamvu, the season from October to December, like our spring.

Mwana, 1. *a child.*

Mwanansi (mwana, child, **ns'-,** companion) 1. *a friend, kinsman,* pl. **anansi,** *kinsfolk, relations.*

Mwananzi, *a host,* one who is entertaining his former host.

Mwanga, 2. (**manga**), *anything tied on,* esp. the small sticks tied on to the rafters of a house to support the thatch.

Mwanna, 1. *a man, a husband;* **ndi anna ndi akazi,** both men and women.

Mwano, *carelessness.*

Mwaza, ku, tr. *to lose, miss* anything: **mwaz-ika, -ira, -ana, -itsa.**

Mwazi, 2. *blood.*

Mwera, I. *the south* or *south wind;* II. a poison used for poisoning spears and arrows.

Mweso, 2. (**esa**), *a measure* of length or capacity.

Mwezi (measurer) *the moon.*

Mwimba, 3. a kind of vulture.

Mwini, *an owner, master;* **mwiniachi,** *himself;* **kulidya mwini,** *there is no owner.*

Mwiri, 1. an animal of the cat kind, mixed grey and brown, and two feet long from tip to tip.

Mwy, *health, strength, spirit, liveliness.*

Myade! expressive of smoothness, usually referring to the smooth sleek fur of an animal.

Myani, 1. a fish about eight inches long.

Myu! expressive of annihilation; **wa ta myu!** it is finished right off.

Myuka, ku. intr. *to fear* or *feel* for absent friends.

Mzimba, 2. the temporary hut where young men undergo the ceremony of naming on attaining their majority.

Mzinda, 2. *a large town, a city.*

Mzundu, in the phrase **da gona kwa mzundu lero,** I slept where there is plenty (?) = I was hospitably entertained.

Mzungu, 1. *a European, white man.*

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N

N, a common sing. prefix, generally having **mi** or **zi** for its plural. When occurring before *k*, *g*, *s*, and *t* it often becomes a semi-vowel, as : **nkango, nǧombe, nswala, ntanga,** etc.

Na, I. The sign of the Past tense, inserted between the personal sign and the verb (but sometimes represents both person and tense when the person has been previously mentioned) ; **a na nka,** he went, or he has gone.

II. Prep. *with.* Often becomes **ni** for the sake of euphony. **Na,** *with,* and **ie,** *him,* becomes **nai** or **ny ; di nka nai,** I go with him. With the verb **ku li,** to be, it expresses the idea of "having;" **di ri nazo nsomba,** I have (am with) fishes.

III. Conj. (*a*), *and.* Occasionally **ni.** With the pron. **u** it forms the compound **nu,** *and you.* So with other pers. prons., **ndie, nane, nafe.** (*b.*) *Both—and ;* **ni zintu ni ndiwo,** both corn and kitchen (*Scotticè*).

IV. A suffix forming the reciprocal verbal termination.

Nai, card. num. *four.*

Nakodzwe, 1. *a waterbuck.*

Na li, ku, past tense of **li,** *to be ;* **ku na li muntu,** there was a man, etc., the usual way of commencing a story.

Nalikukuti (where was it ?) a grey snake about four feet long.

Nama, ku, intr. *to tell lies, to lie ;* **nam-ira, -itsa, -itsana.**

Namalinde (flesh-waiter), 1. a kind of wading-bird.

Nambo (Chiyao), interrog. *how about ?* **Nambo iwe ?** and then how about you ?

Nambuluzi, 1. *a lizard.*

Namfupo, 1. a kind of bird.

Namwali, 1. a young woman after the ceremony of **namwali,** which takes place about the time of puberty.

Nanchengwa, 1. a wading-bird which catches fish in shallows. It is said to have only one eye open at a time.

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Nandolo, 3. *the congo bean.*

Nanga, I. interrog. *how about?* **Nanga ichi?** *what about this?* Also in asking direct questions expecting an affirmative answer. **Nanga sa,** etc.? *is it not?* **Nanga sa da ku uza?** *did I not tell you?* II. interj. of approval. **Nanga! nanga!!** *that is it! that is right!*

Nangananga, 1. a large black bird, said to eat snakes.

Napini (**na,** with; **pini,** handle) 3. a common tree with yellow wood.

Nasara, 1. (**na,** with; **nsaru,** cloth) *an Arab.* The same name holds good among neighbouring tribes.

Nazikambe, 1. (the first comer) *the chameleon.* A name embodying a legend about the entrance of death into the world. The salamander was sent by God to proclaim life, but the chameleon, sent away afterwards to proclaim death, arrived before the salamander; hence death reigns.

Nbatata, 3. convolvulus batata, *the sweet potato.*

Nchafu, see **Chafu.**

Nchefu, 1 or 3. *an eland.*

Ncheka, 1 or 3. a bluish fish about ten inches long.

Nchenche, 1 or 3. *a fly* of any kind.

Nchenje, 2. a tree bearing a large elongated fruit.

Nchenzi, 3 or 1. an animal resembling a rat, but as large as a rabbit, with grey hair, no tail, and living among reeds, always near some stream or water.

Nchezime, 2. a large kind of acacia.

Nchima, 1. *a black monkey.*

Nchira, 3. *the tail* of a mammal, not of a bird or fish.

Nchito (chita), 3. *work, business, labour.*

Ndala, 2. *a fissure* or *crack* in a rock.

Ndalama, 3. *a coin, money.*

Ndanga, 2. a double mat like a bag, used as a mosquito curtain.

Ndani? (**ndi, ani**) interrog. *who is it? who?*

Ndebvu, 3. *a beard.*

Ndeo, 3. *a quarrel, feud.*

Ndere, 3. *moss, lichens, algæ.*

Ndima, 2. *darkness.*

Ndindiro (**ku linda,** to wait), 2. *a watchhouse in a field.*

Ndipita (I pass), a small kind of duck.

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Nditu, adv. *indeed, verily, truly.*

Ndiwo, anything eaten along with food as a relish.

Ndu! expressive of *emptiness* or *silence.* **Da peza ku li ndu!** I found there was silence—every one away.

Ndundu, 2. a kind of cassava.

Nena, ku, intr. *to speak;* tr. *to speak about* anything, to say: **nen-era, -ana.**

Nenepa, ku, intr. *to be fat,* of the lower animals exclusively.

Nğa, a verbal prefix implying doubt, generally negative. Seems to be Chiyao or Swahili.

Nğamba, ku, tr. *to tear, sever, split;* **ngamb-ika, -ira, -itsa, -idwa.**

Nğanda, ku, intr. *to play, sport.*

Nğanira, ku, see **Anganira.**

Nğanjo, *a furnace* for smelting iron.

Ńjaru, 1. *a crested crane.*

Ńjati, conj. *if;* adverb, *like.*

Ńjawanjawa (gawa, to divide), *a liquid* or *liquidity;* **nsima wa ngawangawa,** thin porridge.

Nğazimira, ku, intr. *to shine, glitter, sparkle;* **ngazimitsa,** to cause to shine, *to polish.*

Ngo, I. adv. often used before the verb. Conveys the meaning of the English word *just* in one of its applications, thus:—**U kaliranji apa?** why do you sit there? **Di ngo kala,** I just sit.

II. Occurs in the phrase **Na ngo kala,** which is equivalent to *either—or,* and *neither—nor.* **Na ngo kala nsomba na ngo kala nyama,** either fish or flesh.

Nğombe, 1 or 3. *a bull* or *cow.* **Ngombe a mfule,** an ox.

Ńjombe, *a bank* of a river.

Ńjondia, 2. *a corner* of a square house.

Ńjondo, 1. *a hartebeest.*

Ńjonjja, 1. a large bird like a goose.

Ńjonjomwa, 3. a tree with large leaves.

Ńjoza, 3. *an armlet.*

Ńjundanjiri (gunda, touch; **njiri,** a hog), a species of acacia with short spines.

Ńjwiro! expressive of *smoothness* or flatness. **Na konza na fafaniza ngwiro!** he beautified and levelled it smooth!

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Ni, conj. *and,* and prep. *with.*
Nialugwi, 1. *a leopard.*
Nimo, conj. *thereupon, therefore, then.*
Ninyeso, 3. *a crumb, fragment.*
Ninyezi, 3. *a star.*
Nja, ku, intr. *to be outside, external.* It forms an adverb with **pa, ku,** and **mu,** thus—**panja, kunja, munja.**
Njali, 1. a straight tree from which canoes are hewn.
Njara, 3. *hunger, famine.*
Njati, 1. *a buffalo.*
Njira, 3. *a road, way, footpath.*
Njir-anga, -ako, -achi, my, thy, his, elder brother or sister. *See* **mpwanga.**
Njiri, 1. *a wart hog, a boar.*
Njiro, *malice, ill-will.*
Njiwa, 1. *a pigeon, wild dove.*
Njobvu, 1 or 3. *an elephant.*
Njoka, 1 or 3. *a snake, serpent.*
Njuchi, 3. *a bee, honey.*
Njue, 1. *a small pigeon.*
Njuzi, 1. an omnivorous animal about the size of a fox, with brown and grey spots all over the body.
Nka, ku, intr. *to go, walk:* **nkera.**
Nkafi, 3. *an oar* or *paddle.*
Nkala, 2. *a ring of grass* put on the head when a load is carried on it.
Nkalala, 1. a small fish.
Nkalamba, 1. *an old useless person,* a disrespectful term.
Nkalango, *a forest, thicket, thorny maze.*
Nkalata, (Portug. Charta), *paper, a book* or *letter.*
Nkamwa, *the mouth ;* **wa nkamwa,** *arrogant, garrulous.*
Nkanda, 3. *beads.*
Nkandwe, 1. a kind of fox (?)
Nkango (pl. **mi,** with 1st concord), *a lion.*
Nkani, 3 or 5 (**kana,** refuse), *a denial, refusal, contradiction.*
Nkanu, 3. *a crab.*
Nkanzo, *the axis* or *pivot* of a top used in a certain game.
Nkarwe, *cruelty ;* **wa nkarwe,** *cruel.*
Nkawa (**ku awa,** to pain), *grief, sorrow, regret.*
Nkazi, *a female, a woman,* or *wife.* Often used as a suffix to denote the feminine gender.

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Nkobo wa chiko, *the handle* of a gourd cup.
Nkokokoko, 1. a bird of prey,
Nkokwe, 3. *a grain store.*
Nkolo, *the abdomen, belly.*
Nkolobwe, 2. a kind of tree.
Nkombe, 3. *lime.*
Nkombero, *an edge, rim.*
Nkomboti, 3. *a sucker* or *shoot* from the root of a tree.
Nkonde, *a net.* See **Ukonde.**
Nkondo, 3. *war.*
Nkongo, *the back of the head.*
Nkono, I. 3. *a mollusc* or *its shell;* II. 2. *the forearm.*
Nkonyo, 2. *the fist.*
Nkope, 3. *the face, countenance.*
Nkosa, 3. *a sheep.*
Nkoswe, *an advocate.* A brother is generally appointed by his sister to be her advocate.
Nkua, *brass* or *copper.*
Nkuku, 3. *a fowl, chicken.*
Nkufi, *mould* or *fungi* on porridge, etc.
Nkulumpidzongo (snake-leaper), 1. a small animal about the size of a ferret. It is said to hunt in packs, and kill snakes, on which it chiefly lives. It figures largely in fables. *Mongoose* or *ichneumon* (?).
Nkumbukwa (**kumbuka,** remember), *memory, remembrance.*
Nkunda, 3. *a domestic pigeon.*
Nkundi, a fibrous creeper of which net-ropes are made.
Nkunga, 1. large eel.
Nkungu, *mist, fog.*
Nkunku, 3. *a stick, club.*
Nkupizo, 3. (**ku kupiza**) *a fan.*
Nkuyu, 3. *a fig* or *a fig-tree.*
Nkuwe, 1 or 3, a kind of fish.
Nkwamba, 2. *a cloth measure* = two yards.
Nkwazula, 1 or 3. a large black fish.
Nkwende, 3. *bark cloth* of any kind.
Nkweni, 1. *a father-in-law.*
Nkwimba, 2. *the den* or *lair* of a wild beast.
Nkwinkwi, 3. *an eyelash.*
No, locative suffix.

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Nola, ku, tr. *to sharpen, grind:* **nol-eka, -era, -etsa, -wa.**
Nona, ku, intr. *to be fat, corpulent,* of men only. **Nenepa,** of the lower animals.
Nondolo, 3. I. a kind of bean. II. *an ear-ring.*
Nongona, ku, intr. *to whisper:* **nongonera.**
Nsabwe, *a louse, a parasite* on animals. Plu. **Sebwe.**
Nsache, 5. *a besom, broom.*
Nsadzu, 1. the bird called *the honey guide.*
Nsaka, 1. I. a small fish. II. *a small community of people.*
Nsambo, 3. copper or brass *wire.*
Nsalulu, 1. a snake with longitudinal white and black bands.
Nsamba, 5. *a leaf.* See **Dzani.**
Nsamiro, 3. (**samira,** lean), *a pillow,* generally of wood.
Nsampa, 5. *a trap.*
Nsanǰu, *a rumbling noise* (?).
Nsanǰwe, *nebulæ.*
Nsanja, 5. *a shelf, ledge.*
Nsanje, 2. *jealousy.*
Nsanjika, 1. a small fish.
Nsansi, 2. a musical instrument.
Nsanu, 2. the seed of prickly grass.
Nsapato, 3. *a sandal, slipper.*
Nsapua, 1 or 3. a kind of fish.
Nsaru, 3. *cloth, calico.*
Nsasa, 5. *a temporary hut.*
Nsatsi, 3. *the castor-oil bean.*
Nsatu, 1. *a python, boa-constrictor.*
Nsembe, 3. *an offering, sacrifice,* either to **Mlungu** or **mizimu.**
Nsenǰere, 3. a large reed like **bango.**
Nsenǰwa, 3. a small circular basket made of bamboo.
Nsichi, 2. *a post* or *upright beam, e.g.* of a door.
Nsikwa, 2. the wide part or *disc* of a top. See **nkanzo.**
Nsima, 3. *porridge.* Cooked **ufa** of the consistency of dough.
Nsimbe, 3. *the sugar cane.*
Nsimbiti, 2. a tree like **Napini.**
Nsinde, 2. *a stem, stalk, trunk.* Also the part of the root just in sight.
Nsinga, 3. *a bow-string.*

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Nsinji, 2. *a brook, rivulet.*
Nsinsika, ku, intr. *to sob, cry bitterly.*
Nsisi, 3. *mercy, pity.*
Nsitu, 2. *a thicket, jungle, copse.*
Nsomba, 3. *a fish* of any kind.
Nsompo, 2. *an adze.*
Nsonjo, *the apex, point, top* of anything.
Nsozi, 3. *a tear.*
Nspani, 3. a small tree which forms thickets.
Nsuka, 5. a tree bearing a round edible fruit like rennets.
Nsulu, 1. a small animal like a ferret.
Nsundu, 1. *a leech.*
Nsungu, 3. *a gourd-cup.*
Nsungwi, *a bamboo.*
Nsupa, 5. *a phial* for holding medicine.
Nsupua, 1. a reddish mud fish.
Nswala, 1 or 3. *a gazelle.*
Ntacha, 2. a tree with whitish bark and edible fruit.
Ntaka, 5. *earth, soil, vegetable mould.*
Ntala, 3. a tree with grey bark and hard wood.
Ntalala, 5. *hail, a hailstone.*
Ntalo, 5. *a cooking pot.*
Ntambi, 3. *a branch* of a tree.
Ntambo, 5 or 2. *a cloud.*
Ntanda (**tanda,** stretch), 5. I. a horizontal beam. II. **Pa ntanda,** *on the deep, in deep water.*
Ntanga, I. 2. *a grain basket* about size of a bushel. II. 3. a kind of pumpkin.
Ntanti, 3. *a story, allegory, parable.*
Ntanto (**tanda,** stretch across), *a bridge.*
Ntanu, 3. *a fable, story.*
Ntawa, 2. a large tree from which bark-cloth is made.
Ntawitawi, 1. (**tawa,** run away), *a vagrant, beggar.*
Ntawi (**tawa,** flee), *time.*
Nteko, 2. *a wave-ring* on water.
Ntekwe, *a snuff-box.*
Ntembo, 5. *a corpse, dead body.*
Nteme, 2. a tree with aërial roots like a banyan.
Ntenda (**tenta,** to be hot), 6. *sickness, disease.* See **Utenda.**
Ntendere, *peace, happiness, prosperity.*
Ntenga, 3 *a feather.*

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Ntengo, 2. I. *a tree* of any kind. Also all kinds of *wood;* **ku tengo,** at the wood; **m'tengo,** in the bush. II. a kind of bird.
Ntepa, 2. *a fishing-rod.*
Nteradi, *truth, verity.*
Nteta, 2. *a whistle* (the instrument).
Ntete, 2. I. *a cigar* or *cigarette.* II. *a grasshopper.*
Ntewere, 3. *a loin-cloth.*
Nteza, 3. *the ground nut.*
Ntiko, 2. (**pika,** cook), a stick for stirring porridge, *a spurtle.*
Ntima, 2. *the heart;* also *the affections, the soul, the mind.*
Ntiti, 3. *a rib.*
Ntochi, *a banana* or *plantain.*
Ntolonga, 3. *the centre pole* of a hut; also *the mast* of a ship.
Ntomba, *small-pox.*
Ntondo, 2. a tree bearing a pulpy edible fruit of yellow colour.
Ntonga, 2. *a needle* for weaving nets.
Ntongo, I. *a lump.* II. a small snake with the appearance of a head at each end of its body.
Ntsala, 5. *a deserted garden.*
Ntsempa, 5. *a sinew, tendon, nerve* (?).
Ntsukwa ya kasu, 2. *the tang* of a hoe or axe.
Ntudza, 3. a fruit like a plum, of a reddish colour and sweet taste.
Ntumbu, 1 or 3. *a fierce red ant,* generally called **maviti.**
Ntumbule, 1. a light-coloured fish about one foot long.
Ntunda, *dry land, ashore.*
Ntundu, 2. *a tribe; a sort* or *kind* of anything.
Ntungo, 3. *a spear.*
Ntuntu, 2. *a bhang pipe.*
Ntuntumira, ku, intr. *to tremble, shake,* as from fear or nervousness. **Ntuntumiriza,** *to frighten.*
Ntunzi, 2. *a shade, shadow,* sometimes *a ghost.*
Ntusi, 1. a small animal like a rat.
Ntutungwa, 2. a tree with large red fruit.
Nunka, ku, intr. *to stink.*
Nya, ku, intr. *to ease oneself.*
Nyala, ku, intr. *to be dried up, blasted.*
Nyali, 3. (**wala,** shine), *a light, a lamp.*

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Nyama, 3. *flesh* of any kind that may be eaten. **Chirombo** is any animal, or flesh of any, that is not edible. **Nyama ya ntengo,** *the grain* or *fibre* of wood. **Nyama za ntengo,** *the game* of the forest; all kinds of brute creatures are thus designated.

Nyamalindi, 1. (flesh waiter), a black wader about the size of a thrush.

Nyamata, 1. *a youth*, the opposite of **mkulu,** but older than **zombwe.** Applied also to pretty old men in obscure positions.

Nyambanyamba, 1. a large, thick, black fish.

Nyambu, *a bait* for a fish-hook.

Nyamula, ku, tr. *to carry, bear* on the head, arms, or shoulders. **Nyamul-ika, -ira, -itsa, -idwa.**

Nyanga, 2. *a horn* or *tusk.*

Nyaŋyama, ku, intr. *to steal along softly.*

Nyani, 1. a kind of *baboon.*

Nyanja, 3. *a lake* or *large stream.* The same as **Nyanza** and the Chiyao **Nyassa.** The lake has no proper name in Chinyanja. Similarly **Chirwa** or **Shirwa,** the name of the lake east of Nyassa, is simply the Chitonga **Chirwa,** *a lake,* and is synonymous in Chitonga with **Nyassa.** The river flowing out of Nyassa (the Shiri), is called alternately **Chiri,** another form of **Chirwa,** and **Nyanja.** The lake tribes call themselves **Anyanja,** while the Wayao and some others call them **Anyassa** or **Wanyassa. Chinyanja,** *the language of the lake.* **Nyanja ya nchere,** *the lake of salt, the sea.*

Nyanka, ku, intr. *to arise* or *stand up.*

Nyansa, ku, tr. *to disgust* any one. **Nyansidwa.**

Nyantama, ku, intr. *to come off well, succeed.*

Nyanyaraza, ku, intr. *to be cross, peevish, dissatisfied.*

Nyata, ku, intr. *to be weak, delicate, thin.*

Nyemba, 3. *a bean* of any kind.

Nyeŋja, ku, tr. *to cheat, deceive:* **nyeng-eka, -era, -ana, -edwa.**

Nyeŋjo, 2. *a season.*

Nyenyeka, ku, intr. *to be crushed, squeezed.*

Nyereere, 1 or 3. a small red ant.

Nyezi, 1. *an electric fish* or *eel* found in the lake and river.

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Nyimbo, 3. (**imba,** sing.), *a song.*
Nyinda, ku, intr. *to wrinkle the face* or *brow* in anger, *to scowl.*
Nyinjwi, 1 or 3. a fish about eighteen inches long, with small mouth.
Nyonjo, *the gall-bladder,* or its contents, *the bile.*
Nyonjolera, ku, intr. *to twist the mouth* in chewing, *to chew* as if mocking some one.
Nyonjolotsi, 1. a small animal living among sand.
Nyoza, ku, intr. *to scorn advice, be haughty, arrogant.*
Nyunju, 3. *a porcupine.*
Nyunguduka, ku, intr. *to be broken up, dissolved.*
Nyunjutsale, 1. a small fish.
Nyumba, 3. *a hut, a house.*
Nzalo, *the bottom* of a canoe.
Nzati, 2. *a mast* of a boat or ship.
Nzenjo, 3. a kind of *withe* used for making baskets.
Nzere, 2. *a row, furrow, drill.*
Nzimbe, 2. *a tail-feather* of a bird.
Nzimu, 2. *a spirit, a departed one.* Used both of good and bad spirits.
Nzoloka, 1. *a glutton.*
Nzondi, 3 or 1. *a spy.*
Nzukwa, 2. (**ukwa,** risen), *a ghost, apparition.*
Nzunzi, 1. a white crane.

O

O, rel. pron. of first class. *who, that.* Used with the qualifying form of the verb, thus :—**mwana o lirira,** a child who cries.
Ocha, ku, tr. *to burn, consume ;* **och-era, -edwa.**
Odi, used by a person at the door asking admittance.
Odini, the answer, an invitation to come in.
Oka, 1. I. adj. *alone, only.* II. adv. *only.* III. the qualitative form of the verb may be formed by affixing the forms of this adv. (**ika, eka, oka,** and **uka**), indicating that the action or state of being is produced "alone," or without an immediate active agent.
Ola, ku, intr. *to rot,* only of seeds failing to germinate.
Olendo (**enda,** go), *a caravan, party on a journey.*

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Olere, adv. *freely, gratuitously.*

Oloa, ku, intr. *to dissolve,* as sugar in water: **oloetsa,** *to melt.*

Oloka, ku, tr. *to cross* a river or stream: **olokera: olotsa,** *to ferry.*

Omba, ku, tr. *to shake, beat, rattle; to sound* a trumpet, *blow* a horn, *ring* a bell, *beat* a drum, *clap* the hands; *to thresh* corn, *make* or *weave* bark-cloth by beating it together with a wooden mallet. **Omb-eka, -era. Ombeza,** *to cause to sound,* or rattle violently. Also to shake or try the **ula; ombezera; ombedwa.**

Ombola, ku, tr. *to redeem, buy back;* **ombol-eka, -era, -etsa, -edwa.**

Ona, ku, intr. *to be true, be evident;* tr. *to see, behold.* **Oneka,** *to be visible;* **onekera,** *to be transparent;* **onesa,** *to show;* **onana,** *to see one another;* **onade,** *to remain true; be proved.*

Onda, ku, intr. *to be lean;* **ond-era, -esa.**

Ongola, ku, tr. *to make* anything *straight;* **ongol-eka** or **ongoka.**

Onjeza, ku, tr. *to add;* **onjezera,** *to add to* or *for;* **onjez-etsa,** *to make anything greater,* to add much: **onjezedwa.**

Onketsa, ku, tr. *to add.*

Ononga, ku, intr. *to be careless;* tr. *to spoil through neglect.*

Onse, l. *all.* With nouns in the sing. *the whole;* **ufa onse,** the whole of the flour. With the various classes it becomes **onse, yonse, chonse, lonse,** and **wonse.**

Ooloa, (**loa,** disappear), *cheap;* literally, *of cheapness.*

Opa, ku, tr. *to fear;* also intr. *to be afraid;* **opera; opsa,** *to frighten.*

Ophya, ku, intr. *to be fearful, horrible.* **Pa mpompo po ophya,** on a fearful precipice.

Ota, ku, tr. *to warm, heat* (hence **moto,** fire): **otera; otsa.**

P

Pa, prep. *on, upon, at.*

Pa, ku, tr. *to kill, slay;* **pera; pana,** *to wrestle with each other in mortal conflict;* **pedwa.**

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Pachika, ku, tr. *to hang up, place up;* also expresses the meaning of "*crucify*"; **pachik-ika, -ira, -itsa, -idwa.**

Paka, ku, tr. *to besmear, paint;* **pak-ika, -ira, -itsa, -idwa.**

Pakasa, 3. a tree like a poplar.

Pakata, ku, tr. *to dandle* a child.

Pakati (**pa,** upon, **nkati,** the middle), *in the middle, midway.*

Pala, ku, tr. *to smooth* or *plane; to court* a sweetheart: **pal-ira, -idwa.**

Pala.

Palasa, ku, tr. *to paddle* or *row.*

Palapasa, ku, tr. *to scrape,* as a fowl.

Palapata, ku, intr. *to patter* or *kick about.*

Palibe (**pa,** *on,* **li,** *be,* **bi,** *no* or *none*), *there is none.* See **kulibe.**

Pamba, 5. *the spleen.*

Pambuka, ku, tr. (properly qualitative form of **Pamba,** obsolete), *to be greater than, to exceed, go beyond;* **pambana, pamban-ira, -itsa.**

Pana, ku, tr. *to bind.*

Panda, ku, (**A**), tr. *to slap with the palm of the hand.* (**B**), tr. *to lack, want, be without.*

Panda, 5. (**pa,** upon, **anda,** level), *the fork of a tree* used to support a horizontal beam (**ntanda**). Also, *a fence.*

Pande, 5. *a section* of a fruit, such as an orange is divided into.

Pando, 2. *a stool, seat, chair.*

Panga, ku, tr. *to create, make,* or *fashion;* **pang-ika, -ira, -isa; pangana,** *to arrange* anything *mutually;* **pangidwa** or **pangwa, pangabe.**

Panja, adv. (**pa,** on; **nja,** outside), *on the outside, externally.*

Pankuku (**pa,** over; **nkuku,** a fowl), a tree with smooth bluish bark.

Pano, *on this spot, here.* See **kuno** and **muno.**

Pansi, adv. *down* or *downward.* See **kunsi** and **munsi.**

Pantipanti ! *erect and motionless.*

Pasa, ku (properly the Causative form, from **pa,** *give,*

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obsolete in Chinyanja), tr. *to give;* **pas-ira, -itsa; pasana,** *to exchange presents.*

Pasidia, adv. *on the other side, on the opposite side,* e.g. of a river.

Paso, 5. *a rafter.*

Pasula, ku, tr. *to destroy, make a raid on* or *sack* a village; **pasuka, pasul-ira, -idwa.**

Patamanda (**pa,** *on;* **tama,** *stay;* **anda,** *level*), *a creek.*

Patawali (**pa,** *on;* **tawa,** *flee;* **li,** *be*), *a pool.*

Pati, I. interrog. *where? on what spot?* **II.** a rodent like a rat.

Patula, ku, tr. *to chip, to reduce* anything *by chipping;* **patuka.**

Pazi, 5 (**pa,** *on;* **za,** *come*), *a foot.*

Pe! expressive of *a sharp blow* or *smack.*

Peka, ku (**A**), tr. perhaps *to twirl round,* to make fire by twirling a stick; **pekera; pekesa,** *to bore* anything as with an auger; **pekezeka.** (**B**), intr. *to exaggerate, tell lies.*

Pembedza, ku, tr. *to address politely,* generally to gain favour before asking something; hence *to worship, to ask forgiveness;* **pembedzera.**

Pempa, ku, tr. *to beg, ask* anything; **pempera,** *to beg from, to pray to.* **Ti pempera mlungu,** let us pray to God.

Penakudza, ku (**pena,** another; **dza,** come) tr. *to forestall, go before.*

Penda, ku, tr. *to try the direction of* the wind; **pendeka,** *to be adjusted to* the wind, as the sails of a boat.

Penduka, ku, intr. *to be crooked, twisted, perverse;* **pendukira.**

Pendula, ku, tr. *to turn aside, twist, pervert.*

Penya, ku, tr. *to see;* **peny-eka, -era, -esa, -ana.**

Pepa, ku, intr. to *blow;* **pep-era, -etsa.**

Pepetere, *the border, edge, foot,* e.g. of a hill.

Peperuze or **peperu,** 1. *a moth* or *butterfly.*

Pepuka (Qualitative form, from **pepa**), *to be capable of being blown away;* hence *to be light* of weight: **peputsa,** *to lighten.*

Pera, ku, tr. *to grind* corn.

Perekadipo, ku, intr. *to be paid off, cleared off,* as a fine.

Pereka, ku, tr. *to pay* any one anything: **perekeka; perekeza,** *to cause to pay* or *give.*

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Perewera, ku, intr. *to remain undone, unfinished,* as part of a field remaining unsown; **pereweza,** *to fill up* or *complete* the part remaining unsown.

Peretsera, ku, tr. *to find out, ascertain.*

Pesi, 5. *a dry stalk of corn.* When growing it is called **nsinde.**

Peta, ku, tr. *to winnow* or *sift* grain in a **chipeta.**

Petepe, 1. *a badger.*

Pewa, 5. *the collar-bone.*

Peza, ku, tr. *to find* anything that has been lost; **peza-eka, -era, -edwa.**

Pfula, ku, intr. *to howl, call aloud,* as in giving an alarm; **pful-ira, -itsa.**

Pfumu, ku, intr. *to become chief, ascend the throne;* or of princes under a regency *to attain* their *majority.*

Phya, ku, tr. *to burn, consume*; **phyera.**

Pika, ku, *to cook;* **pik-ika, -ira, -idwa.**

Pikinya, ku, tr. *to rack, distort,* as with pain; **pikinyika.**

Piko, 5. *a wing.*

Pikuka, ku, intr. *to be loosened* from the normal position.

Pikula, ku, tr. *to loosen.*

Pinda, ku, tr. *to fold, roll up* a cloth; **pindika.**

Pindula, ku, tr. *to trip one up in speech.*

Pinyasa, ku, intr. *to cross, lie crossways,* as a log on a footpath.

Pingo, *black wood, ebony* (?).

Pini, 2. *a handle, shaft.*

Pinzula, ku, tr. *to lead wrong, misdirect.*

Piri, 5. *a mountain;* **kapiri,** *a hill.*

Pipiritsa, ku, intr. *to speak figuratively* or *use similitudes;* also *to make an exaggerated statement.*

Piringo, 1. a small red-breasted bird about the size of a wren.

Piripita, ku, intr. *to wriggle* as a snake, *to go past wriggling.*

Pirira, ku, intr. *to be stubborn, self-willed.*

Pisa, ku, tr. (properly Causative of **pita**), *to push aside, before* or *beyond.*

Pita, ku, intr. *to pass by;* also tr. *to pass* anything: **pit-ira, -isa.**

Po, prep. *at, upon, near, by.* It indicates a point in space or time further off than **pa.** As a suffix it

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gives one form of the Locative case. It has its own concord like **ko** and **mo.**

Poka, ku, intr. *to be rich, wealthy,* or *influential.* Rarely used.

Pokonyola, ku, intr. *to be wrung, to be strangled* by the wringing of the neck.

Pola, ku, tr. *to bore;* **pol-eka, -era,-edwa.**

Polama, ku, intr. *to plod, work unceasingly.*

Pompa, adv. *close by, close at hand.* Nearer than **pompo.**

Pomwe, adv. (**po,** on; **imwe,** the same), *on the same spot, at the same time.*

Ponda, ku, tr. *to tread with the feet, trample upon;* also of a punting pole striking the bottom of a stream: **pond-eka, -esa.**

Ponya, ku, tr. *to throw;* also *to miss* anything, as when shooting at it; **pony-eka, -era, -esa, -ana, -edwa.**

Posa, ku, tr. *to excel, be better than.*

Pota, ku, tr. *to spin, twine, twist;* **poteka; poteza,** *to cause to twine, to wind on* a line on a reel.

Poteka, ku (perhaps from **pota**), tr. *to hurt, injure, pain;* **potek-eka, -era, -etsa, -ana, -edwa,** or **potekwa.**

Poti (**po,** on; **uti,** where), interrog. *on what spot? where?*

Potola, ku, tr. *to twist,* or *wring asunder.*

Potosola, ku (from **potoza,** and **ula**), tr. *to twist* or *wring off.*

Psa, ku, tr. *to roast, fry;* **psera.**

Pse! expressive of *boring* or *piercing.*

Psetsa, ku (probably a form of **swetsa**), tr. *to dash in pieces.*

Psipsitika, ku, intr. *to be dwarfish, diminutive.* A term of contempt.

Psinya, ku, tr. *to crush, squeeze, press out* milk from the breasts; **psiny-ika, -ira, -ana, -idwa.**

Psyoli! used with reference to *anything slender, pointed.* A dog is said to chase a hare **psoli! psoli!! psoli!!!** perhaps referring to the prominence of the noses when running.

Psopa, ku, tr. *to kiss.*

Psyu! expressive of *depth* or *uniformity of colour.*

Puala, ku, intr. *to be dried,* or *shrunk,* of aborted fruits.

Puazanjula, a tree with an elongated fruit.

Puka, ku, intr. *to sprout, spring;* **puk-ika, -ira,-isa.**

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Pukusa, ku, intr. *to shake the head in denial* or *negation.*
Pukuta, ku, tr. *to wipe, clean, dust;* **pukut-ira, -ika, -idwa.**
Pukwa, ku, intr. *to be gone.*
Pula, ku, tr. *to pour out, serve up* food: **pulika.**
Puli! expressive of a *breaking* or *smashing.*
Pulukira, ku, intr. *to be ignorant, unlearned.*
Pulula, ku, tr. *to spill* or *lose, let off* beads from a string.
Pululuka, ku, intr. *to be lost, spilt.*
Pulumuka, ku, intr. *to escape;* **pulumukira; pulumutsa,** *to save;* **pulumuts-idwa** or **-wa.**
Puma, ku, intr. *to breathe;* hence *to rest* after exertion; **pum-ira, -itsa.**
Pumi, *the brow, forehead.*
Punda, ku, intr. *to fail, be beaten.*
Pundila, ku, tr. *to hem* or sew anything along the border.
Pundu, 1. a speckled bird which lives on tombozi.
Punduka, ku, intr. *to be ailing* or *deformed.*
Punga, ku, tr. *to take* or *drive away.*
Pungu, 5. *a share, portion; an equal, a match.*
Punguka, ku, intr. *to be poured off* or *out.*
Pungula, ku, tr. *to pour off,* or *take out* part of any liquid; **pungulira.**
Punta, ku, tr. *to beat off the husks* of grain.
Punzo, *stubbornness;* **wa punzo,** *stubborn.*
Pupa, ku, intr. *to kick* as a horse does.
Pupupu, 1. a red-crested bird about the size of a quail.
Pusa, ku, intr. *to be foolish, wayward.*
Pusi, 1. a kind of monkey.
Puta, ku, tr. *to provoke, insult, taunt;* also to assault: **put-ira, -isa.**
Puta, 1. a small fish.
Puzi, 5. *the shoulder.*
Puzwa, ku, intr. *to be barren* or *unfruitful,* of trees.
Pwanyika, ku, intr. *to be shrivelled, shrunk,* as fruit prematurely ripe.
Pweteka, ku, the same as **poteka.**
Pwiti, 1. a dark-grey bird of the sparrow order.
Pwitichonjo, another species of the same.
Pyapyala, ku, intr. *to be thin* and *flat,* as a shaving of wood.
Pyasa, 2. *a bag-net.*
Pyopyola, ku, intr. *to be disrespectful, arrogant in speech.*

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R

Reka, ku, tr. *to cease from* anything; intr. *to stop, cease;* **rekana,** *to differ;* **a rekana,** they differ.
Rindimura, ku, intr. *to thunder.*
Riti, interrog. suffix; *when?* **u nka riti?** when do you go?
Rlwa! maso rlwa! *with staring eyes.*
Rumbe, 1. *a goat-sucker.*

S

Sa or **Si,** neg. particle *not.* **Si** is used to begin a sentence, and, when **u** follows the negative, it coalesces with it into **su.**
Sa! interj. denoting wonder, surprise; *Well! Dear me!*
Sabola, 3. *an onion* or *chili.*
Sadula, 1. a whitish fish about a foot long.
Sadzu, 1. *the honey-guide.*
Sadzula, ku, tr. *to take off the husks* from seeds, or *flay* an animal.
Saka, ku, tr. *to hunt.*
Sakamuka, ku, intr. *to be detached* so as to fall down.
Sakamula, ku, tr. *to loosen, detach.*
Sakasa, ku, tr. *to spoil, destroy, make useless;* **sakasika, -ira, -isa.**
Sakwe, 1. *an ant-eater.*
Sakwembala, 1. *a great ant-eater.*
Sala, ku, intr. *to stay, to live;* **salira, saliza.**
Salaza, ku, tr. *to smooth* or *plane.*
Samala, ku, tr. *to care for, appreciate;* **samalana.**
Samba, ku, intr. *to wash oneself, bathe;* **sambira,** *to swim;* **samb-itsa, -itsana.**
Sambululu, 1. a kind of lizard.
Sampula, ku, tr. *to take away* part of one's own property.
Sanda, ku, tr. *to handle, inspect.*
Sanduka, ku, intr. *to be turned upside down, changed* in body or mind, *converted.*
Sandula, ku, tr. *to turn over and over;* **sanduliza,** *to turn upside down, to convert.*
Sangalala, ku, intr. *to rejoice, be happy, merry, sociable;* **sangalatsa,** *to comfort, cheer;* **sangalats-ana, -wa.**

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Sanka, ku, tr. *to pick, select;* **sankika, -ira, -itsa, -ana; sankaniza,** *to mix;* **sankanizidwa.**
Sansa, ku, tr. *to sweep* a shelf; **sansika,** *to be swept down.*
Sansi, 2. a kind of musical instrument, with an octave scale made of iron rods fixed by their ends to a sounding-board.
Sanu, card. num. *five.*
Sanza, ku, intr. *to vomit;* tr. *to vomit* anything; **sanz-ira, -itsa.**
Sapula, ku, tr. *to take out, pull out* weeds.
Sasula, ku, tr. *to strip* a tree *of its bark;* **sasulika.**
Sasuka, ku, intr. *to be stripped off.*
Sauka, ku, intr. *to be poor, badly off;* **saukira; sautsa,** *to annoy.*
Sawa, ku, intr. *to be lank, lean, pale.*
Seama, ku, intr. *to lean, recline.*
Segula, ku, tr. *to open* or *unfasten* a door; **seg-uka, -ulira.**
Seka, ku, intr. *to laugh, rejoice;* **sek-era, -etsa, -etsana.**
Sekwe, 1. *the spurwinged goose.*
Sema, ku, tr. *to hew* or *saw* timber; **semera.**
Semba, ku, intr. *to offer sacrifice, to sacrifice.*
Sempa, ku, tr. *to fall short of;* **sempana,** *to be unequal.*
Semula, ku, intr. *to yawn.*
Senda, ku, tr. *to flay* an animal, *bark* a tree; **send-eka, -era.**
Senga, ku, tr. *to cut, crop,* as grass or hair; **seng-eka, -era, -edwa.**
Serenga, ku, tr. *to warp up, tie a string* or *bandage round* anything.
Sesa, ku, tr. *to sweep, brush, wipe* with a broom; **sesera.**
Seteka, ku, tr. *to lick* anything *with the tongue.*
Sia, ku, tr. *to leave, abandon;* **siana,** *to differ;* **si-ira, -itsa, -idwa.**
Sikidze, 3. a tree with dark bark and large leaves.
Siku, 5. *a day.*
Sikwiri, 1. a large bird living on fish.
Simba, ku, intr. *to be thankful, grateful;* **simbira, simbirira.**
Simbwa, ku, intr. *to be tame, familiar.*
Simpa, ku, intr. *to be shallow,* as a river.

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Sindera, ku, tr. *to beat down, drive* a pile; **sindeza,** *to shift* anything; intr. *to shift;* **sindezera.**
Siñganga, 1. *a doctor.*
Singano, 2. *a needle.*
Singirira, ku, tr. *to accuse, upbraid, rail against.*
Sinja, ku, tr. *to pound* grain *in a mortar, to sheal.*
Sinta, ku, intr. *to shift, flit;* tr. *to shift* anything, *change* clothes; **sintana,** *to exchange* anything, *to barter.*
Sinza, ku, intr. *to nod* as when sleepy.
Sinzina, ku, intr. *to grope with eyes shut.*
Sirira, ku, tr. *to covet.*
Sisima, ku, intr. *to be bad, stinking.*
Sisira, ku, intr. *to be clean;* **sisiritsa,** *to cleanse, wash.*
Sisita, ku, tr. *to pat* or *stroke* a dog or cat.
Sisimutsa, ku, tr. *to revive, recover* one *from a swoon.*
Soa, ku, tr. *to compose* a song; in Chitonga, *to want, wish.*
Sochera, ku, intr. *to stray, lose one's way;* **socherera.**
Sogola, ku, intr. *to be before* or *in front;* also *to be first;* **sogolera,** *to lead, conduct;* **sogoza,** *to evade* one *by going behind.*
Soka, ku, tr. *to sew;* **sok-era, -etsa.**
Sokaniza, ku, tr. *to blot out* anything written, *mix up* what should be kept separate; **sokaniz-ika, -ira.**
Sokomola, ku, intr. *to cough.*
Somali, 2. *a nail* or *pin.*
Sonǧa, ku, tr. *to stir up, heap up* a fire; **songeza.**
Songamaso, *salvage, reward* for finding anything.
Songola, ku, tr. *to point, sharpen;* **sonǧ-oka, -olera, -oledwa.**
Soñgonto, 2. *a spike* or *head of maize.*
Sonǧwi, 1 or 3. *a sunbird.*
Sonka, ku, tr. *to collect, heap up;* **sonkana,** *to assemble;* **sonkaniza,** *to call together.*
Sonyeza, ku, tr. *to show, point out.*
Sopela, ku, tr. *to load, charge* a gun.
Sosola, ku, tr. *to pluck, divest of feathers* or *fur.*
Soti, 2. *shoots* or *sprouts* from the root of a tree.
Sowera or **sewera, ku,** intr. *to play, sport.*
Stoko (English stoke-hole), *an oven* or *furnace.*
Suka, ku, tr. *to wash* clothes; **suk-ika, -ira, -itsa, -idwa.**

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Sukusula, ku, tr. *to wash* one's face or teeth, *clean* one's mouth.
Sukusa, ku, intr.; of an egg, *to be rotten,* or *in a state of incubation.*
Sula, ku, tr. *to weld* or *work* iron; **sulira, sulidwa.**
Sulira, ku, intr. *to land;* **a sulika pa doko,** *they land on the beach.*
Sumuka, ku, intr. *to be parched,* as crops by the sun.
Sunjunuka, ku, intr. *to be dissolved, melted,* as lead when smelted; **sungunutsa,** *to smelt, liquefy.*
Sunsa, ku, tr. *to dip* **nsima** in gravy; **sunsira.**
Sunza, ku, intr. *to move,* shift; **sunz-ira, -itsa, -itsana.**
Susi, *gravy* or *soup.*
Susula, ku, intr. *to breakfast;* hence also *to take food at any time.*
Susuka, ku, intr. *to be filled, to have over-eaten;* **susukira, susutsa.**
Sususa, ku, tr. *to dandle, quiet* a child *by dandling.*
Suwisuwi, l. a kind of fish.
Suzumira, ku, tr. *to spy, to peep at.*
Suzi! expressive of *peeping* or *spying.*
Swa, ku, tr. *to break, smash:* **sw-eka, -era, -etsa, -edwa.**
Swanya, ku, intr. *to increase, multiply,* as sheep or goats.

T

Ta, 1st per. pron. plur. *we,* in past time.
Ta, ku, tr. *to finish* or *complete* anything: **teka, tera.**
Tabwala, *noise, clamour.*
Tafuna, ku, tr. *to chew:* **tafunira.**
Takadzi, human *footprints.*
Takata, ku, intr. *to start* and *throw out the limbs* as one awaking from a fearful dream.
Talama, ku, intr. *to be lame, have a defective walk.*
Tama, ku, tr. *to praise:* **tamana,** *to exchange compliments.*
Tamanda, ku, tr. *to direct praise towards* any one.
Tamba, l. a fish like a herring.
Tambala, l. *a cock.*
Tambalala, ku, intr. *to stretch oneself out.*
Tamanga, ku, intr. *to run:* **tamangira: tamangitsa,** *to chase:* **tamangitsana,** *to chase by turns.*

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Tanda, ku, intr. *to stretch ;* hence **ntanto,** *a bridge.*
Tandaude, 1. (from **tanda**), *a spider.*
Tanga, ku, tr. *to exceed, excel.* Rare.
Tanga, 5. *a cage, temporary basket.*
Tanimpa, ku, intr. *to be too long :* **tanimp-ira, -itsa.**
Tanta ! (from **Tanda**) expressive of *extension in a straight line.*
Tantanyerere (**tanta** and **nyerere,** small ants), a kind of tree.
Tapa, ku, tr. *to extract, take away,* used of solids : **tap-ika, -ira,-isa, -idwa.**
Tatao, *greatness, magnitude ;* **watatao,** *great.*
Tatu, card. num. *three.*
Taulira, ku, tr. *to warn, caution :* **taulirana.**
Tawa, ku, intr. *to run away, flee :* **taw-ira, -isa, -isana.**
Taya, ku, tr. *to throw away, cast off :* **ta-ika, -ira, -idwa.**
Teka, ku, tr. *to divide, shake apart, assort :* **tekeza,** *to rattle ;* **tekez-eka, -ana.**
Teka, 5. *a part, quantity, half,* of liquids only.
Tema, ku, tr. *to hew down, cut* trees or grass : **tem-eka, -era, -esa, -edwa.**
Tembeta, ku, tr. *to suspend from a pole carried between two men :* **tembet-eka, -era, -esa, -edwa.**
Tenda, ku, intr. *to be ill, sick ;* hence **ntenda,** *a disease.*
Tendera, ku, intr. *to be joyful, happy, peaceful ;* hence **ntendere.**
Tendere, *the stock* or *butt* of a gun.
Tendeuka, ku, intr. *to be hollow, concave.*
Tendeula, ku, tr. *to scoop out, make a cavity in* anything.
Tenĵa, ku, tr. *to take, appropriate, receive, bring :* **teng-era, -erana, -eza, -edwa.**
Tenta, ku, intr. *to be warm, hot,* as the sun : **tentera ;** **tentesa,** *to heat.*
Tente, 5. *a precipice, cliff, chasm.*
Tenza, 2. a tree yielding a very adhesive gum.
Tere, ku, intr. irreg. *to do so, in the manner specified.*
Terera, ku, intr. *to slip, be tripped up :* **tereza,** *to trip up.*
Tero, ku, intr. irreg. *to say so, speak in the way mentioned.*
Tesi, 1. *a toad.*
Teteza, ku, tr, *to calm, pacify, conciliate :* **tet-ezera, -ana.**
Tewera, 3. *a loin-cloth,* the common dress of the country.

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Ti, 1st pers. pron. plu. *we*, used with present tenses.
Tibu! expressive of an *explosion*.
Tibula, ku, intr. *to explode* (?).
Tieni (from **ti**, *we*, and **enda**, *go*), *let us go; up! away! go ahead!*
Tikwitikwi, *adhesiveness*. Expresses the consistency of dough.
Timba, ku, intr. *to be too small*.
Timbinya, ku, tr. *to mix* varieties (?).
Tindiri, 2. a soft thorny tree.
Tintu, 2. *thought, mind, reason*.
Tinula, ku, intr. *to stretch oneself*, as when awaking from sleep.
Tipwa, 2. *a valley, glen, gorge*.
To, verbal particle, denoting that the action is *imminent* or *impending*, either in the present or future. **A to dza**, *he is about to come*.
Tobvu, *froth, foam*.
Tola, ku, tr. *to find, pick up, carry*: **tol-era, -etsa, -edwa**.
Tolo! refers to something like smoke *ascending in the form of a pillar*.
Tombozia, 1. a bird of the sparrow order. It is gregarious, and resembles a stone-chick.
Tombosola, ku, tr. *to wind off*; also figuratively *to tell* a story, *spin* a yarn: **tombosoka**, *to be related, told*.
Tombozi, 2. a tree exuding a milky gum.
Tonde, *a he-goat*.
Tongola, ku, tr. *to strip off, divest of*; intr. **tongoka**.
Tontola, ku, intr. *to be quiet, still, silent*: **tontoza**, tr. *to quiet*; **tontolera, tontoz-ana, -edwa**.
Topa, ku, intr. *to be tired out, fatigued*: **top-era, -esa**.
Tosa, ku, tr. *to poke* or *pinch* with the finger.
Tsamba, 5. **I.** *a leaf*. **II.** a tree from which bark-cloth is made.
Tsamira, ku, intr. *to lean, recline*; hence **nsamiro**, a pillow: **tsamirira**.
Tsamwa, ku (**sa**, not; **mwa**, drink), intr. *to choke*: **tsamw--ira, -itsa, -idwa**.
Tsanga, 5. *a bundle*.
Tsanu, 1. *queen, head wife, mistress of the harem*.
Tsanya, 2. a straight tree with red wood.

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Tsanyula, ku, tr. *to pour off water from* anything in a vessel: **tsanyuka, tsanyul-ira, -itsa.**

Tsazika, ku, tr. *to bid good-bye, say farewell to* any one, to convoy for a distance: **tsazikana,** *to take leave of one another.*

Tseka, ku, tr. (?) *to shut, close;* **pa komo,** *the door:* **tsek-era, -etsa.**

Tsempa, 5. *an artery* (?).

Tsenga, 5. *a wonder, mystery.*

Tsika, ku, intr. *to descend, come down:* **tsikira, tsitsa, tsitsana.**

Tsikana, 1. *a girl, young lady.*

Tsimbira, ku, tr. *to press down, to crush* by pressing; also, *to be embarrassed in speech:* **tsimbir-ira, -ana, -idwa.**

Tsina, ku, tr. *to pinch:* **tsin-ika, -ira, -ana.**

Tsinzina, ku, intr. *to wink* or *be dozing off to sleep.*

Tsira, ku, tr. *to spread* anything *on* anything, *cover, besmear:* **tsir-ika, -ira, -iza; tsirizira,** *to be the last* of a company in single file.

Tsogolo, adv. *before, in front.*

Tsoka, 5. *bad luck, disappointment;* **masoka,** *bewitchments.*

Tsokomero, *the gullet.*

Tsokoto, 5. *a pick* or *lever.*

Tsono, adv. *perhaps.* Chitonga **tsono = sopano,** *now.*

Tsotsa, ku, tr. *to get ready:* **tsotsera.**

Tsikiro, 2. *a rudder* or *yoke of a helm.*

Tsumba, 5. *a crest* or *top.*

Tsungwa, 1. a kind of fish.

Tsupula, ku, tr. *to scratch, tear* or *strip off* skin from an animal or bark from a tree: **tsupul-ika, -ira, -idwa.** Intr. **tsupuka.**

Tsutsa, ku, tr. *to contradict* any one, *gainsay* anything: **tsuts-ika, -ira, -ana, -idwa.**

Tsya, 5. *the cheek.*

Tugombo, a small kind of banana.

Tukula, ku, tr. *to lift up, raise up:* intr. **tukuka, tukul--ira, -isa, -idwa.**

Tukuta, ku, intr. *to sweat, perspire.*

Tukuta, *sweat.*

Tukutwa, ku, intr. *to be frightened.*

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Tula, ku, tr. *to break* the heart.
Tuma, ku, tr. *to serve;* **tumiza,** *to send:* **tumiz-ika, -ira, -itsa, -idwa.**
Tumba, 5. *a bag.*
Tumbunya, ku, tr. *to pat* or *stroke* a dog or cat.
Tumbula, ku, tr. *to disembowel* an animal.
Tumpa, ku, intr. *to jump, leap, spring;* **tump-ira, -isa.**
Tundulu! refers to something *standing alone, conspicuous.*
Tunduzi, 5. *a shrub, bush.*
Tunga, ku, tr. *to draw* water; **tunj-ika, -ira, -idwa.**
Tupa, ku, intr. *to swell;* **tup-ika, -ira, -itsa.**
Tupidwa, ku, intr. *to be too full* from over-eating.
Tuta, ku, tr. *to remove, lift off* anything from the head or shoulders; **tut-ika, -ira, -idwa.**
Tuwa, ku, intr. *to be whitened, painted white.*
Twa, ku, intr. *to be sharp, keen,* e.g. as a knife; **satwa,** *blunt.*
Twanima, ku, intr. *to wink* with the eyes, *twinkle* as a star.
Twe! expressive of *distress* or *confusion.*

U

U. 2d pers. pron. sing. *thou.*
Ua, ku, intr. *to bark* as a dog.
Ubwea, 6. *fur, hair, wool.*
Udya, *yon; yonder,* or *the previously mentioned;* forms the superlative degree of comparison in distance.
Udzu, 6. *grass.*
Udzudzu, 6. *a mosquito.*
Ufa, 6. *flour, meal.*
Ufiti, *witchcraft,* see **mfiti.**
Ufulu, 6. *freedom;* also the abuse of it—*extravagance, pride.* **U li ndi ufulu,** you are proud, above business.
Uka, ku, intr. *to get up, rise, or spring up;* **ukira; utsa,** *to rouse.*
Ukabvu, 6. *gluttony.*
Ukali, 6. *ferocity, cruelty.*
Ukati, 6. *leprosy.*
Uko, demonstrative, *there,* pointing out a direction.

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Ula, 6. the medium of the **siŋganja** or doctor by which he discovers secrets. They are of various kinds in different tribes. After trying the **ula,** the **muave** is generally given to verify the suspicions of witchcraft.
Ulemo, 6. (**lema,** be heavy), *politeness.*
Uliri, 6. I. *an epidemic.* II. *a parasite* or *flea* on fowls.
Uluka, ku, intr. *to fly, soar;* **uluk-ira, -itsa.**
Ululu, 6. a mass of vegetation floating on water.
Uma, ku, intr. *to be dry* or *hard;* **ku uma ntima,** to be hard-hearted; **um-ika, -ira, -itsa.**
Umba, ku, tr. *to beat* or *stamp clay* to make a floor.
Umbandu, 6. a reddish fish.
Umbudza, ku, tr, *to belabour, strike* one with anything when lying on the ground; **umbudz-ira, -wa.**
Umirira, ku, tr. *to entreat, beseech, plead with* one.
Umpawi, 6. *a friendless one, a slave.*
Una, 6. *a hole,* as a rat's.
Unda, ku, intr. *to sink, be swamped, founder,* as a boat; **und-ika, -ira, -isa.**
Uŋuluma, ku, intr. *to grumble, complain.*
Unika, ku, intr. *to give light,* as with a lamp.
Uno, demonstr. with **no** suffixed, *this;* **udzulo uno,** this evening.
Uo, demonstr. *that,* with 2d Class of nouns.
Usinini, 6. *the roof of the mouth* or *the gums.*
Usiwa, 6. *shabbiness* in dress.
Uta, 6. *a bow.*
Utoto, 6. *paint* or *varnish.*
Utsi, 6. *smoke* or *steam.*
Utsiru, 6. *folly, foolishness.*
Uwongo, 6. *brains* or *marrow.*
Uza, ku, tr. *to tell, inform.* **Di ku uza,** *I tell thee;* **di ku uzani,** *I tell you;* **uz-ira, -ana.**

V

Vala, ku, intr. *to clothe oneself.* **Wa vala nsaru,** he arrayed himself in cloth; also tr. *to clothe:* **veka, val-ira, -isa.**
Vimvinitsa! vimvinitsa!! said of a herd of cattle or buffaloes feeding.

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Vimviniza, ku, intr. *to roll* in mud or dust, to soil oneself by rolling; **vimvinizira.**
Vukumula, ku, tr. *to pitch* or *throw up.*
Vuma, *the east* or *east wind.*
Vumba, ku, intr. *to rain.* **A vumba mvula,** it rains; **vumbedwa,** *to be wet, soaked* with rain or in water.
Vumbe, 1. an animal like a mouse.
Vumbula, ku, tr. *to take out of water; recover* or *unearth* anything concealed or lost: intr. **vumbuka.**
Vumbwe, 1. a grey wild cat.
Vume, 5. *an answer, reply.*
Vunda, ku, intr. *to rot, stink;* **vundira.**
Vuta, ku, tr. *to trouble, annoy, tease, worry;* **vut-ika, -ira, -ana, -isa, -wa.**

W

Wa, I. 3d pers. pron. sing in past time, *he, she, it.* **II.** the preposition *of* belonging to the 1st, 2d, and 6th classes of nouns.
Wa! interj., dear me!
Wala, ku, intr. *to shine, glitter, radiate.* **Zua la wala,** *the sun shines;* **wal-ira, -isa.**
Wala, 5. *a stain.*
Waliwali (wala), *light, sunshine, reflected rays.*
Wa ngoe, *hooked, crooked.*
Waza, ku, tr. *to squirt, scatter* anything.
Waula, ku, tr. *to pluck* a fowl; **waul-ira, -idwa.**
Wena or **wina,** 1. *other, another;* pl. *others.*
Weniweni, *just that! just so!*
Werenga, ku, tr. *to count, number;* used by the natives for *to read;* **wereng-eka, -era, -etsa.**
Weruza, ku, tr. *to judge, decide upon; to instruct, admonish;* **weruz-ira, -ana, -idwa.**
Weta, ku, *to feed* or *graze* sheep or goats; intr. *to feed,* said of the sheep.
Wira, ku, intr. *to boil,* as water; **wirira, wiriza.**
Wiri, card. num., *two.*
Wirima, ku, intr. *to burn,* as with jealousy. **A wirima ntima,** he is of a wicked heart.
Wonga, *gunpowder.*

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Y

Ya, preposition *of*, with the plur. of 2d class and sing. of 3d.
Ya, ku, intr. *to be deep;* **oya,** *deep;* **lya,** *depth.*
Yenieni, same as **Weniweni.**
Yo, rel. pron. accus. pl. of 2d class and sing. of 3d.
Yoyoka, ku, intr. *to be shaken out,* as grain by the wind.
Yoyama, ku, intr. *to be sour, rancid, unwholesome.*

Z

Za, I. a verbal particle, the sign of the future (**za,** *come*). **II.** the preposition *of*, with plur. of 3d and 4th classes.
Za, ku (often **dza**), intr. *to come;* **zera, zana.**
Zakazi, *female slaves.*
Zambwe, *the west* or *west wind.*
Zemba, ku, intr. *to stray, disappear;* **zemb-eka, -era, -etsa.**
Zerenja, ku, tr. *to warp* or *fold up* anything in a covering; **zereng-eka, -era, -etsa.**
Zezeta, ku, intr. *to be disappointed* (?), *be ignorant and suffer the consequences of it.*
Zi, I. 3d pers. pron. of 3d and 4th classes. **II.** after the vowel *i*, it stands for **za** in future time.
Ziko or **Dziko,** 5. *a country.*
Ziku or **Siku,** 5. *a day.*
Zilala, ku, intr. *to be quenched,* as fire.
Zima, ku, tr. *to quench* a fire: **zim-ika, -ira, -itsa, -idwa.**
Zindikila, ku, tr. *to mark, note, set a mark upon, recognise.*
Zinja, ku, tr. *to surround, hem in;* **zing-ika, -ira, -itsa, -idwa.**
Zinja, 5. *the rainy season* from December to March.
Zinyalala, 3. *crumbs, fragments.*
Zinyao, 3. *representations, pictures shown by magic lantern,* masques.
Ziwa, ku, tr. *to know, become aware of:* **ziw-ika, -ira; ziwitsa, ziwits-ika, -ira, -ana, -idwa.**

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Zizimuka, ku, intr. *to wake up suddenly;* **zizimutsa,** *to startle.*

Zizira, ku, intr. *to be cold, chilly;* **zizir-ika, -ira; zizi-ritsa,** *to cool;* **zizirits-idwa.**

Zizwa, ku, intr. *to be strange, curious;* **zizw-ira, -itsa.**

Zo, rel. pron. plur. of 3d and 4th classes.

Zola, ku, tr. *to anoint with oil;* **zol-eka, -era; zoz-a, -ana, -wa.**

Zolowera, ku, intr. *to be familiar, sociable, affable;* **ku zolowera na,** *to be familiar with;* **zolower-era, -ana.**

Zoma, *the namwali ceremony.*

Zonda, ku, tr. *to spy out, watch,* as when after game; **zond-eka, -era, -esa.**

Zonde, a long-legged frog.

Zua, 5. *the sun.*

Zukulu, 1. *a relation by marriage.*

Zula, ku, tr. *to extract, single out,* a tooth, a stalk of corn; **zul-ika, -ira, -isa.**

Zuma, ku, intr. *to sigh;* **zum-ira, -itsa.**

Zunguka, ku, intr. *to be whirled round;* **zunguza,** *to whirl* or *swing round.*

Zungulira, ku, tr. *to go round about* anything, *to encircle* anything with anything.

Zunzi, 1. a kind of kingfisher.

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ENGLISH-CHINYANJA VOCABULARY.

A

Abandon, ku sia.
Abash, ku chitiza minyazi.
Abate, ku leka.
Abdomen, matako.
Abhor, ku nyansa.
Abide, ku sala, ku linda.
Abode, kwachi, kwao, etc.
Able, ni mpamvu,
Abnegate, ku kana.
Abominable, onyansidwa.
Abound, ku chiruka.
Above, mwamba.
Abstain, ku sa tenga.
Absurd, oseketsa.
Abuse, ku sakasa.
Abyss, tente.
Accede, ku lola.
Accident, mpingu.
Accomplish, ku ta.
Accord, ku anjana.
Accumulate, ku unjika.
Accumulation, mulu.
Accuse, ku singirira.
Ache, ku awa.
Acid, oeamira.
Acknowledge, ku vomera.
Acknowledgment, vume.
Acquaint, ku ziwitsa.
Acquit, ku masula.
Act, ku chita.
Action, nchito, mlandu.
Active, wa changu.
Adage, ntanti.
Add, ku onketsa.
Afar, kutari.
Affable, oanjana.
Affair, mlandu.
Affirm, ku tero.
Affray, ndeo.
Afraid, wakuopa.
Affright, ku opsa.
Afore, kutsogolo.
Again, -ansu, verbal affix.
Aghast, chiriri !
Agree, ku anjana.
Aid, ku tangatira.
Alien, wa ziko lina.
Alight, ku tsika.
Alike, ofanafana.
Alive, wa moyo.
All, or **the whole,** onse, etc.
Allegory, ntanti, ntanu.
Alligator, *ñjona.*
Allow, ku lola.
Allude, ku chula, ku kumba
Allure, ku nyenga.
Alone, oka, etc.
Also, ni.
Always, masiku onse.
Am, di ri.

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Amass, ku kunka.
Ambassador, mtenga.
Ambition, ufulu.
Amen, inde.
Amid, pakati.
Amity, anjana.
Ammunition, zipolopolo.
Amuse, ku seketsa.
Amusement, chipwete.
Ancient, wakali.
And, ni, ndi.
Anecdote, mwambi.
Angel, mtenga.
Anger, ku kwia kwa.
Animal, nyama.
Announce, ku uza.
Annoy, ku sautsa, ku kwiitsa.
Anoint, ku zola mafuta.
Another, ina, wina, china, etc.
Answer, ku anka.
Answer, vume.
Ant, nyereere, ntumbu, chiswe.
Apparel, nsaru.
Appear, ku turuka.
Apparition, nzukwa,
Appease, ku teteza.
Applaud, ku tamanda.
Apprehend, ku ziwa.
Approach, ku andikila.
Approve, ku seka ni.
Arab, Nasara.
Argue, ku lankula.
Arise, ku uka.
Arm, nkono.
Armlet, *n*josa.
Arrange, ku ala.
Arrest, ku gwira.
Arrive, ku fika.
Arrogant, wa nkamwa.
Arrow, mubvi, *pl.* mibvi.
Artificer, miziri.
As, monga.
Ascend, ku kwera.
Ascertain, ku ziwa.
Ashamed, ni minyazi.
Ask, ku funsa; **to beg,** ku pempa.
Asleep, m'tulo.
Aspire, ku funa.
Assemble, ku sonkana.
Assent, ku vomera.
Assert, ku ti, ku tero.
Assign, ku langiza.
Assimilate, ku faniza.
Assist, ku tandiza.
Associate, mbali, nsachi.
Assort, ku sanka.
At, ku, kwa, pa.
Attack, ku menya; —**an enemy,** ku tira nkondo kwa.
Attempt, ku esa.
Attire, ku vala.
Auger, cho polera.
Aught, kantu.
Augment, ku onjeza.
Autumn, Masika.
Avenge, ku langa.
Avoid, ku lambalala.
Await, ku lindira.
Awake, ku uka, ku dzuka.
Awful, oopsa.
Axe, nkwan*j*wa.

B

Babe, mwana wa kande.
Baboon, nyani.
Bachelor, mwanna wa mbeta.

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Back, the, msana.
Backward, kumbuio.
Bad, oipa.
Badger, petepe.
Bag, tumba.
Baggage, katundu.
Bait, nyamba.
Balance, mweso.
Bald, wadazi.
Ball of a gun, chipolopolo.
Ball, masowera.
Bamboo, nsun*ǰ*wi.
Banana, ntochi.
Band, mwan*ǰ*a.
Bank of river, n*ǰ*ombe.
Banner, bondera.
Baobab, mlambe.
Barricade, panda.
Barb of arrow, dzina la mubvi.
Bare (naked), mariseke.
Bargain, mvana.
Bark, kungu.
Bark (of dog), ku ua.
Barter, ku sintana malonda.
Base (bad), wa kalipa.
Bashful, wa minyazi.
Basin, mbali.
Bask, ku ota.
Basket (large), ntanga; **(small),** nsengwa; **(medium),** chipeta.
Bat, mleme, chipuruputi.
Bathe, ku samba.
Battle, m'kondo.
Bawl, ku pfula.
Bay in sea, bondo (**knee**).
Be, ku li.
Beach, doko.
Bead, nkanda.
Beak, mlomo (**lip**).
Beam, ntanda.
Bean, nyemba.
Bear, ku nyamula; ku tola; **bear young,** ku bala.
Beard, ndebvu.
Beast, nyama.
Beat, ku menya, ku baf-famula.
Beatify, ku daliza.
Bed, pogonera
Bedstead, kama.
Bee, njuchi.
Beef, nyama ya *n̄ǰ*ombe.
Beer, moa.
Before (in front), patsogolo.
Beg, ku pempa.
Beget, ku balisa.
Begone, choka!
Beguile, ku nyenga.
Behaviour, makaledwa.
Behind, kumbuio.
Behold, ku ona, kwi angana.
Belch, ku gia.
Believe, ku mvera.
Bell, chitsulo cho ombera.
Bellows, tumba la mvukuta.
Belly, mimba.
Beloved, okondwa.
Below, pansipo.
Belt, mpango.
Bend, ku kota.
Beneficence, ulere.
Beneficent, okoma ntima.
Bequeath, ku ninka, ku siira.
Beseech, ku umira.
Besom, nsache.
Besiege, ku zungulira.
Bestow, ku pasa.
Bethink, ku kumbukila.
Betide, ku gwa kwa.
Better (the better of the two), koma.

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Between, pakati.
Bewail, ku lira.
Beware, ku kwanuka.
Bewitch, ku lodza.
Beyond, ku sidia.
Bible, nkalata wa Mlungu.
Bid, ku uza, ku langiza.
Big, mkulu, wa nkulu.
Bile, nyongo.
Billow, tumbiri, funde.
Bin, nkokwe.
Bind, ku manga.
Bird, mbalame.
Birth, ku badwa kwa.
Bite, ku luma.
Bitter, oawa.
Blab, ku bwebweta.
Black, oda, wa kuda.
Blacken, ku desa.
Bladder, chikodzozi.
Blade, chimera, tsamba.
Blain, chirondo.
Blanket, cho pfunda.
Blaspheme, ku tukwana.
Bleach, kwi eretsa.
Bleed, ku tsira mwazi.
Blend, ku sankaniza.
Bless, ku dalisa.
Blind, osweka m'aso.
Blink, ku twanima.
Blithe, wa chipwete.
Blood, mwazi.
Bloom (to open), ku masula.
Blot, wala.
Blow, ku pepera, ku omba mpepo.
Bludgeon, nkunku.
Blue, oezuka.
Blunt, satwa.
Blush, ku chita minyazi.
Boar, njiri.
Boat, n*j*alawa, boti (Eng.).
Body, tupi.
Bog, chitengetenge.
Boil, ku pika, ku psa.
Bondman, kaporo.
Bone, fupa.
Book, nkalata (Port. charta).
Booth, nsasa.
Bore, ku pola, ku bola.
Borrow, ku bwereka.
Both, awiriwo.
Bother, ku sautsa.
Bottle, barasuka.
Bough, ntambi.
Boundary, liri.
Bounty, mitulo.
Bow, ku erama.
Bow, uta.
Bowels, matumbo.
Bowl, mbali.
Box, ku baffamula.
Boy, nzombwe.
Brain, uwongo.
Bran, dea.
Branch, ntambi, nkomboti.
Brandy, chasu.
Brass, nkua.
Brave, wa ntima.
Break (across), ku chola; **(smash),** ku swa; **(break out),** ku turuka; **(break loose),** ku masula.
Breakfast, cha kudia cha 'mawa.
Breast, chifua.
Breath, mpwea.
Breathe, ku puma.
Breed, ku lera.
Breeze, mpepo ozizira.
Brew, ku fula moa.
Bride, chisamwali.
Bridegroom, okwati.

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Bridge, ntanto.
Brier, munga.
Brilliant, o*ñ*azimira.
Brim, mpembi, mbali.
Bring, ku tenga, ku nyamula.
Brother (elder), njiranga; (**my younger**), mpwanga.
Brow, pumi.
Bruise, ku psinya.
Bubble, pobvu.
Bud, mpundu.
Buffalo, njati.
Build, ku manga nyumba.
Bullock, *ñ*ombe ya mfule.
Bullet, chipolopolo.
Burden, katundu.
Burdensome, olemera.
Burglar, mbala.
Burn, ku psa, ku ocha.
Burrow, una.
Burst, ku turuka.
Bury, ku ika, ku kwirira.
Bush, tunduzi.
Busy, wa changu.
Business, nchito, mirimo.
But, koma.
Butter, mafuta wa nkaka.
Butterfly, peperu.
Buttock, tako.
Buy, ku gula.
By, ku, pa.
By and bye, zua lina.

C

Cage, chipwere, tanga.
Calabash, chiko.
Calamity, mpingu.
Calf, mwana wa *ñ*ombe.
Calico, nsaru, mrekano.
Call, ku itana.
Calm, *adj.* odika.
Calm, bata.
Calumniate, ku namitsira.
Cancel, ku sokaniza.
Candle, nyali.
Cane, sugar-, nsimbe.
Canoe, bwato.
Canvas (**sailcloth**), nsaru ya matanga.
Cap, chapea, tope.
Capital, mpala.
Capsize, ku gubuduza.
Captive, koli, kaporo.
Capture, ku gwira.
Caravan, olendo.
Carbon, kala.
Care, ku samala.
Carelessness, mwano.
Cargo, katundu.
Carnivorous, odiera nyama.
Carp, ku pindula.
Carpenter, osemera mitengo.
Carry, ku nyamula; **carry away,** ku choza; **carry out,** ku turuza; **carry in,** ku loetsa.
Carve, ku sema.
Case, kantu; **case for investigation,** mlandu.
Cassava, mbwani.
Cast off, ku ponya; **cast away,** ku taya; **cast up,** ku kumba; **cast down,** ku gweza.
Castor bean, nsatsi.
Cat, mpaka.
Cataract, ku gwa kwa madzi.
Catch, ku gwira.
Caterpillar, mbozi.
Cattle, *ñ*ombe.

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Caution, nchenjere.
Caution against, ku taulira, ku opsa.
Cave, mbuna, panda.
Cease, ku leka.
Celibacy, mbeta.
Cement, ku limbitsa.
Censure, ku chenjeza.
Centre, in the, pakati, m'kati.
Certainly, nditu.
Chafe, ku kwiitsa.
Chaff, dea, makoko.
Chair, mpando.
Chance, tsoka.
Change, ku sintana; **change one's mind,** ku sandula ntima; **change the form of anything,** ku sanduliza.
Chant, ku imba.
Charcoal, kala.
Charge, ku langiza.
Charitable, wa mitulo.
Charm, ku lodza.
Chase, ku saka.
Chasm, mpompo.
Chasten, ku langa.
Chat, ku cheza.
Chatter, ku longolola.
Cheap, ooloa.
Cheat, ku nyenga.
Check, ku letsa.
Cheek, tsya.
Cheeky, wa nkamwa.
Cheer, ku sangalatsa.
Cheerful, wa chimwemwe.
Cherish, ku konda.
Chew, ku tafuna.
Chide, ku tsutsa.
Chief, mfumu.
Child, mwana.
Chill, chitsanu.
Chill, ku ziziritsa.
Chin, chibwano.
Chink, in a rock, ndala.
Chip, ku patula.
Choke, ku tsamwa.
Choose, ku sanka.
Church, nyumba ya Mlungu, antu a Mlungu.
Cinder, pulusa, makabvi.
Circular, obulungika.
City, mzinda.
Civil, ni ulemu.
Civility, ulemu.
Clammy, wa tikwitikwi.
Clamour, ku longolola.
Clan, ntundu, fuko, gulu.
Clap hands, ku omba manja.
Claw, chikabado.
Clay, doti.
Clay, ku tsira doti.
Clean, osisira.
Clean, ku suka, ku sambitsa.
Clear (shining), o*ñg*azimira.
Cleave, ku *ñg*amba.
Cleft, panda la mwala.
Clever, ochenjera, wa chisao.
Climb, ku kwera.
Cling to, ku fumbata.
Clip, ku senga.
Clod, chibume.
Close, ku tseka.
Close-handed, ku uma manja.
Cloth, nsaru.
Clothe, ku vala.
Cloud, ntambo.
Clout, chigamba.
Club, chikunku.

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Clutch, ku fumbata.
Coal, makala.
Coarse, oipa.
Coast, doko.
Coax, ku nyenga.
Cob of maize, so*ŋ*onto.
Cock (a gun), ku chera mfuti.
Cock, tambala.
Cockroach, mpemvu.
Cocoa-nut, mongolia, koko.
Coffin, kungwa.
Coil, ku serenga.
Coin, ndalama.
Cold, chisanu.
Cold (in chest), chifua.
Cold, *adj.* ozizira.
Colleague, -nsa.
Collect, ku sonka, ku komaniza.
Colon, chipfu.
Comb, chipeso.
Combat, ku menyana.
Come, ku za: **come to,** ku fika; **come out,** ku turuka; **come down,** ku tsika; **come from,** ku fuma; **come back,** ku bwera; **come up with,** ku komana.
Comely, okongola.
Comfort, ku sangalatsa.
Command, ku uza, ku langiza.
Commemorate, ku kumbutsa.
Commend, ku tamanda,
Commiserate, ku tengera nsoni.
Commit, ku chita; **commit a crime,** ku chita za kwaipa; **commit adultery,** ku chita chigololo.
Companion, -nsa.
Compare, ku linganiza, ku faniza.
Compass, ku zungulira.
Compassion, nsoni, nsisi.
Compensate, ku lipa.
Complain, ku unguluma.
Complete, ku ta, ku marisa.
Comprehend, ku ziwa.
Comrade, bwenzi, mbali.
Concave, otendeuka.
Conciliate, ku pembedza.
Conceal, ku bisa.
Conceited, ni ufulu.
Concord, anjana.
Condemn, ku bweza mlandu kwa, kutsutsa.
Conduct, makaledwa.
Conduct, ku tsogolera.
Confer, ku mvana, ku pangana.
Conference, mlandu.
Confess, ku vumbulutsa.
Confound, ku dodometsa.
Confute, ku tsutsa.
Congratulate, ku sekerana.
Congregate, ku sonkana.
Conjecture, ku lingalira.
Connect, ku lumikiza.
Conquer, ku gonja.
Consent, ku lola.
Consider, ku ganiza.
Consist of, ku kala ni.
Conspirator, mbala.
Constrain, ku umirira.
Consult, ku mvana.
Consume, ku ocha.
Contempt, chitseru.
Contend, ku menyana, ku limbana.

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Continuance—is expressed by *de* or *be* suffixed to a verb or noun.
Contradict, ku tsutsa.
Contradiction, nkani.
Contrite, olapa.
Convert, ku sanduliza.
Converted, osanduka.
Convey, ku nyamula.
Cook, ku pika.
Coop, chipweri.
Copper or **brass**, nkuo.
Copy, ku faniza ni.
Cord, chingwe.
Corn, zintu.
Corner, nj̃ondia.
Corpse, ntembo.
Correct, ku fotokoza.
Corrupt, ku vunda.
Cost, ntengo.
Costly, pa ntengo yei tari.
Cotton, tonji.
Cough, ku sokomola.
Council, mlandu.
Counsellor, mbiri, mkulu.
Count, ku werenga.
Countless, osawerengeka.
Country, dziko.
Countryman, wakuntunda.
Courage, ku limba kwa ntima.
Court, ku pala.
Court, **at**, ku ka.
Cove, bondo.
Cover or **lid**, chivundikila.
Cover, ku kwira, ku vundikila.
Cover out of sight, ku bisa.
Covet, ku sirira.
Cow, n̄j̃ombe ya kazi.
Craft, misiri.
Cram, ku sindera.
Crane, kakoe.
Crawl, ku kwawa.
Create, ku panga.
Creature, nyama.
Creep, ku piripita.
Crime, chifuko.
Croak, ku pema.
Crocodile, n̄j̃ona.
Crooked, wa nj̃oe.
Crop, ku chera.
Cross a stream, ku oloka.
Cross, ku pingassa.
Crouch, ku beta.
Crow, nkungubwe.
Crowd, nkamu.
Crucify, ku pachika.
Cruel, wa nkarwe.
Crumb, ninyeso.
Crush, ku psinya.
Cry, ku lira; **cry aloud**, ku pfula.
Cultivate, ku lima.
Cunning, onyengera.
Cup, chiko.
Cure, ku chiriza.
Curious, ozizwa.
Curse, ku tukwana.
Custom, mwambi, ntengo.
Cut, ku cheka; **cut across**, ku dula; **cut corn**, ku senga zintu, ku tema zintu.

D

Dab, ku tsira.
Daily, masiku onse.
Dam a stream, ku tseka nsinji.
Damp, chime.
Dance, ku vina.

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Dandle, ku sususa.
Darkness, ndima.
Dash to pieces, ku dzwadzwada.
Daughter, mwana wa kazi.
Dawn, kucha.
Day, siku.
Dead, wakufa.
Deaf, osweka m'akutu.
Dear, okondwa.
Death, imfa.
Debase, ku ipisa.
Debate, ku tsutsana.
Decay, ku vunda.
Deceive, ku nyenga.
Deception, chinyengu.
Decorticate, ku sadzula.
Deed, nchito.
Deep, oya.
Deface, ku sokaniza.
Defile, ku ipitsa.
Define, ku linga.
Deformed, opunduka.
Deform, ku pundula.
Delay, ku chedwa.
Deliberate, ku pangana.
Delirious, wa misala.
Delirium, misala.
Deliver, ku masula.
Demon, nzimu oipa.
Den of a wild beast, nkwimba.
Denial, nkani.
Deny, ku kana.
Depart, ku choka, ku muka.
Depth, lya.
Deride, ku seka.
Descend, ku tsika.
Desert, chipululu.
Desire, ku funa.
Despatch, ku tumiza.
Destroy (kill), ku pa; **destroy property,** ku sakasa; **destroy a village,** ku pasula.
Detach, ku sakamula.
Detain, ku chedwetsa.
Deter, ku letsa.
Detest, ku nyada.
Deviate, ku sochera.
Devour, ku meza.
Dew, mame.
Die, ku fa.
Differ, ku siana, ku rekana.
Dig, ku kumba.
Dignify, ku chukitsa.
Diligence, changu.
Diminish, ku chepetsa.
Diminutives are made by *ka* and *ti*.
Dinner, cha kudia cha msana.
Dip (immerse), ku biza; **dip in gravy,** ku tsunsa.
Dirt (mud), matope; **(clay),** doti; **(filth of the body),** matubvi.
Dirty, wa litsiro.
Disagree, ku kangana.
Disappear, ku loa.
Disaster, mpingu.
Discharge a load, ku tuta.
Disciple, opunzira.
Discomfit, ku sautsa.
Discover, ku peza.
Disease, ntenda.
Disgust, ku nyada, ku kwidula.
Dish, mbali.
Dish up, ku pula.
Disjoint, ku gulula.
Dislike, ku dana ni.
Dismiss, ku tumiza.

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Disobey, ku sa mvera.
Disparage, ku ipitsa.
Displease, ku kwiitsa.
Dispute, ku kangana.
Dispute, ndeo.
Disregard, ku sasamala.
Disrobe, ku bvula nsaru.
Dissolve, ku sungunutsa.
Distant, wakutari.
Distort, ku pundula.
Distribute, ku gawa.
Disturb, ku sautsa.
Ditch without water, chemba.
Dive, ku bira.
Divest of, ku tsupula.
Division of fruit, pande.
Do, ku chita.
Do, as meat, ku psa.
Doctor, si*ñ*ganja.
Dog, garu.
Dominion, dziko.
Door, chitseko.
Doorway, komo.
Double, kawiri.
Down, ubwea.
Downward, -nsi.
Drain, ku bvula.
Draw, ku koka.
Dread, ku opa.
Dreadful, wakuopsa.
Dream, ku lota.
Drenched, to be, ku vumbedwa.
Dress, ku vala.
Drill, ku pola.
Drink, ku mwa.
Drive away, kwi inga.
Droop, ku dera nkope.
Dropsy, mbulu (?).
Drought, chilala.
Drown, ku pa ni madzi.
Drum, ku omba *ñ*goma.
Drum, *ñ*goma.
Dry, ku uma.
Dry, ouma, wakulimba.
Duck, baka.
Due, mangawa.
Dumb, opunduka nkamwa.
Dunghill, dzala.
Dusk, madzulo.
Dust, fumbi.
Dust, ku sansa.
Dwarfish, opsipsitika.
Dwell, ku kala.
Dye, ku paka.

E

Each, onse.
Eagle, fish-, nkwazi.
Ear, kutu.
Early in the morning, mamamawa.
Earth, ntaka.
East, vume.
Eat, ku dia.
Eatable, odibwa.
Eating-house, nyumba odiera.
Ebony, pingo.
Echo, maloe.
Edge, pepetere, mbali.
Educate, ku punzisa.
Egg, dzira.
Eight, asanu di atatu.
Eighth, chisanu dichitatu.
Either, na ngo kala ; **or,** na ngo kala.
Elbow, fundo wa nkono.
Elephant, njobvu.
Elevate, ku tukula.
Eleven, kumi di mozi.

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Ell, lupande.
Elope, ku tawa ni.
Else, nothing else, kulibe kantunsu.
Elsewhere, kwina, pena, mwena.
Embark, ku loa mchombo.
Embers, pulusa.
Emblem, chizindikilo.
Empty, ndu! opanda kantu.
Empty out, ku kutula.
Encamp, ku manga.
Enchant, ku lodza.
Encircle, ku zungulira.
End, ku marisa.
Endeavour, ku esa.
Enemy, mariwonga.
Engage, ku pangana ni.
Enigma, ntanti.
Enlarge, ku kulisa.
Enrich, ku lemeretsa.
Enslave, ku esera kaporo.
Enter, ku loa.
Entire, onse.
Entrails, matumbo.
Entrap, ku kodwetsa.
Entreat, ku kakamiza.
Entwist, ku serenga.
Envy, ku wirima ntima.
Epidemic, uliri.
Equal, monga.
Equalise, ku faniza.
Eradicate, ku sokaniza.
Erect, ku imitsa.
Ere long, sopano apo.
Err, ku chimwa.
Escape, ku pulumuka.
Escort, ku tsazika.
Espy, ku suzumira.
Esteem, ku lemekeza.
Eternal, osamarisa.
Evade, ku lambalala.
Evening, madzulo.
Even, ofafanizika ngwiro!
Every, onse.
Evident, oonade.
Evil, oipa; **evil deeds,** zakwaipa.
Ewe, nkosa ya kazi.
Exalt, ku chukitsa.
Excavate, ku tendeula.
Exceed, ku pambana.
Excel, ku posa, ku pitira.
Exchange, ku sintana.
Exhale, ku puma.
Exhibit, ku sonyeza.
Exhort, ku taulira.
Exist, ku kala.
Expedite, ku fulumiritsa.
Expedition, ulendo.
Experience, chisao.
Explain, ku esa chisimo.
Express oil, kwi enga.
Extend, ku fika.
Extinguish, ku zima.
Extol, ku tama.
Extract, ku zula, ku tapa, ku pungula.
Eye, diso.
Eyebrow, sidze.
Eyelash, nkwinkwi.

F

Fable, ntanti, ntanu.
Face, nkope.
Fact, kantu ka kuona.
Fade, ku fa.
Fail, ku chimwa, ku punda.
Faint, ku komoka.
Fainthearted, ontuntumira ntima.
Fair, handsome, okongola.

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Fall, ku gwa.
False, zakunama.
Familiar, osimbwa.
Family, fuko.
Famine, njara yei kulu.
Fan, ku kupiza.
Fan, nkupizo.
Far off, otari, wakutari.
Farewell, sala bwino!
Farm, magala.
Fasten, ku manga.
Fat, mafuta.
Fat, adj. onona, onenepa.
Father, tatu.
Father-in-law, nkweni.
Fathom, nkwamba.
Fault, chifuka.
Fear, ku opa.
Fearful, wakuopsa.
Feast, ku diana.
Feather, ntenga.
Feed, ku weta.
Feel, ku kudza, ku ambasa.
Fell, ku gweza.
Female, nkazi.
Fence, panda, chinga.
Fence, ku chinga.
Ferry over, ku olotsa.
Field, munda, magala.
Fifty, makumi msanu.
Fig, nkuyu.
Fight, ku menyana.
Fight, ndeo.
Fill, ku dzazitsa.
Find, ku peza.
Finger, chala.
Finish, ku ta, ku marisa.
Fire, moto.
Fire a gun, ku omba mfuti.
Fire stick, mpeka.
Firewood, kuni.
Firm, ku limbitsa.
Firm, olimba.
First, chimozi.
Fish, nsomba.
Fish-hook, mbedza.
Fish, ku edza.
Fist, nkonyo.
Fit, ku konza.
Five, sanu.
Fix, ku manga, ku limbitsa.
Flag, bondera.
Flat, ofafanizika.
Flay, ku sadzula.
Flesh, nyama.
Flight, kutawa kwa.
Fling, ku ponya.
Fling away, ku taya.
Float, ku beluka.
Flog, ku kwapula.
Flour, ufa.
Flow, ku pita.
Flower, dua.
Fly, nchenche.
Fly, ku uluka.
Foam, pobvu.
Fog, nkungu.
Fold, sheep-, nkolo.
Fold, ku kola.
Fold (cloth), ku pinda.
Follow, ku tsata, ku londa.
Folly, chitseru.
Food, chakudia.
Fool, mpusa.
Foot, pazi.
Footpath, njira, banda.
For *is made by the verbal termination* **-ira.**
Forbid, ku kaniza.
Force, mpamvu.
Forebode, ku laula.
Forehead, pumi.
Forestall, ku penakudza.
Forge, ku sula.

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Forget, ku iwala.
Forgetfulness, chifantima.
Forgive, ku kululukira.
Forsake, ku sia.
Fortunate, wanzimu.
Forty, makumi anai.
Foster, ku lera.
Fountain, kasupe.
Four, nai.
Fowl, nkuku.
Fox, nkandwe.
Fracture, ku swa.
Fraud, chinyengu.
Freed, omasuka.
Freely, olere.
Freeman, mfulu.
Freeze, ku limbitsa ni chitsanu.
Frequent, kawiri kawiri.
Friend, mbali, bwenzi.
Friendship, chibali, chibwenzi.
Frighten, ku opsa.
Frog, chule.
From, kwa.
Fruits, zo bala za mitengo.
Fry, ku ocha, ku kazinga.
Full, odzazika.
Full-grown, wa msinku.
Fungi, ndere.
Fun, chipwete.
Fur, ubwea.
Furnace, *ñ*anjo.
Fuse, ku sankaniza.

G

Gainsay, ku tsutsa.
Galaxy, mlera*ñ*amba.
Gall, nyongo.
Garden, munda.
Garment, munjira.
Gate, komo.
Gather, ku sonkeza.
Gaze, ku angana.
Gentleman, mwanna.
Gently, pa*ñ*ono pa*ñ*ono.
Germ, chimera.
Germinate, ku mera.
Get, ku pochera, ku landira.
Ghost, nzukwa, nzimu.
Gift, mitulo.
Gin, kwekwe.
Ginger, chikasu.
Gird, ku manga.
Girdle, mpango.
Girl, butu.
Give, ku pasa, ku ninka.
Gladden, ku seketsa.
Glitter, ku *ñ*azimira.
Glut, ku susutsa.
Glutton, chinkafi, chibombo.
Go, ku nka, ku enda; **go away,** ku choka, ku muka; **go in,** ku loa; **go up,** ku kwera; **go out,** ku turuka; **go down,** ku tsika; **go about,** ku endaenda; **go astray,** ku sochera; **go past,** ku pita; **go backwards,** ku bwera; **go round,** ku zungulira.
Goat, mbuzi.
God, Mlungu, Mpambi.
Godfather, my, dzin-anga, etc.
Good, okoma, wa bwino.
Goose, tsekwe.
Grain, zintu.
Grasp, ku gwira, ku fumbata.
Grass, udzu.

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Grateful, osimba.
Grave, manda.
Gravel, mchenga.
Gravy, susi.
Great, wankulu.
Greatly, kwambiri.
Green, ofana ni masamba.
Greet, kwi ankula.
Grief, nkawa.
Grind, ku pera.
Gripe, ku gwira.
Grope, ku ambasa.
Ground, ntaka.
Grow, as plants, ku mera; **as animals,** ku kula.
Grudge, ku mana.
Grumble, ku dandaula.
Guard, ku angana.
Guilt, chifuka, ku chimwa kwa.
Gum, chitoni.
Gun, mfuti.
Gunpowder, wonga.
Gut, ku tumbula.

H

Ha! hah!
Hack, ku cheka.
Hailstones, matalala.
Hair, sitsi.
Half, of solids, nusu; **of liquids,** teka.
Halt, ku ima, ku leka.
Hammer, nyundu.
Hand, dzanja.
Handy, wa manja.
Hang, ku pendekera.
Happiness, ntendere.
Harass, ku vuta, ku sautsa.
Hard, ouma, wakulimba.
Hardhearted, ouma ntima.
Hare, kalulu.
Harvest, masika.
Harvest, ku tema, ku chera.
Haste, ku fulumira.
Hat, chisoti, chapea.
Hatch, ku sukusitsa.
Hate, ku dana.
Haughtiness, chipongwe.
Have, ku li ni.
Head, mutu, m'tu *or* 'ntu.
Headman, mkulu.
Heal, ku chirisa.
Health, mwy.
Heap, mulu.
Heap, ku unjika.
Hear, ku mva.
Heart, ntima.
Heat, be, bebe, bebebe.
Heat, ku ota.
Heave, ku fuka, ku tukula.
Heaven, kwa Mlungu.
Heavens, kumwamba.
Heavy, olemera.
Hedge, ku chinga.
Heed, ku samala.
Heel, chitende.
Height of, kutanimpa kwa.
Helm, tsikiro.
Help, ku tangata, ku tangatira.
Hem, ku pundila.
Hemp, chamba.
Hen, nkuku ya tadzi.
Hencoop, chipweri cha nkuku.
Hence, nimo.
Her, ie.
Herd, ku weta.
Here, pano, kuno, muno.
Here below, pansipano.
Hew, ku cheka.

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Hide, ku bisa.
High, otanimpa.
Highminded, ni ufulu.
Highway, nkwalala.
Hill, piri.
Hilt, pini.
Hinder, ku letsa.
Hit, ku menya.
Hither, konko.
Hoard, ku kumbula.
Hoe, ku lima.
Hoe, kasu.
Hog, njiri.
Hold, ku gwira.
Hole, a rat's, una; **a pit,** dzenje.
Holy, pure, oyera, osisira wa mbu!
Home, at, ku banja kwa; **my, thy,** kwanga, kwako etc.
Honey, njuchi.
Hop, ku chikama.
Hope, ku lingalira.
Horn, nyanga; **tusk,** nyanga ya njobvu.
Horse, kavalo (*Portug.*).
Hot, otenta.
Hover, ku lenga.
House, nyumba.
How? bwanji?
Howl, ku bula.
Hum, ku buma.
Humble, ofasa.
Hundred, zana.
Hunger, njara.
Hunger, ku kala ni njara.
Hunt, ku saka.
Hurricane, mondwe.
Hurry, ku fulumira.
Hurt, ku poteka.
Husband, mwanna.
Hush! chete! tontola.
Hush, ku tontoza.
Hut, nyumba; **temporary,** nsasa.
Hyaena, fisi.
Hymn, nyimbo.

I

I, ine; *before verb,* di.
Idea, ntintu.
Idle, olezi.
If, ngati.
Ill, oipa.
Illness, ku dwala kwa.
Image, chitunzi.
Imagine, ku ganiza.
Imitate, ku faniza.
Immature, yeiwesi, *etc.*
Impede, ku chedwetsa.
Implore, ku pembedza.
Impossible, osateka.
In, mo *or* m' *suffixed or affixed.*
Incomprehensible, osaziwika.
Increase, ku kulisa, ku onjeza.
Incubate, ku sukusutsa.
Indistinct, osaonikera.
Industrious, wachangu.
Inequal, osalingana.
Inexorable, osapembedzeka.
Infant, mwana wa kande.
Inform upon, ku dirisira.
Inhabit, ku kala.
Inquire, ku funsa.
Insane, wa misala.
Inside, mbwalo, mkati.
Insinuate, ku kumbira.
Inspect, kwi anganiza.

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Instantly, pomeneapa.
Instruct, ku punziza.
Insult, ku puta, kutukwana.
Intense, kwambiri.
Inter, ku ika.
Intercede, ku gwirira moyo.
Interpret, ku sanduliza.
Interrupt, ku pindula.
Intestines, matumbo.
Intimate, ozolowera.
Into, mo, mu, *or* m'.
Intoxicate, ku lesetsa.
Invalid, muntu odwala.
Invert, ku tembanuka.
Investigate, ku vumbulutsa.
Inwarp, ku serenga.
Iron, chitsulo.
Iron, to work, ku sula.
Irresolute, ofakafaka.
Irreversible, osatembanukika.
Irritate, ku kwiitsa.
Island, chisi, chirumba.
It, i, chi, li, u, *etc.*
Itch (?) mpere.
Itch, kwi abwa, ku abwitsa.
Its, wachi, yachi, chachi, *etc.*
Ivory, minyanga ya njobvu.

J

Jar (water), tsuko.
Jaw (lower), chidakadaka.
Jealousy, nsanje.
Jerk, ku gwedeza.
Jest, chipwete.
Job, mirimo.
Join, ku lumikiza.
Journey, ulendo.
Journey, ku nka ulendo.
Joy, chimwemwe.
Judge, ku weruza.
Jump, ku lumpa.
Just, ngo.
Just now, sopani apa.

K

Keep, ku sunga.
Key, chofungulira.
Kick, ku pupa.
Kill, ku pa, ku fetsa.
Kindle, kwi atsa.
Kindred, anansi.
Kine, *ñg*ombe.
King, mfumu.
Kingdom, subjects, mbumba; **territory**, dziko.
Kingfisher, zunzi.
Kiss, ku psopa.
Knee, bondo.
Kneel, ku gwedera.
Knife, mpeni.
Knit, ku luka.
Knock, ku gogoda.
Knot, fundo.
Know, ku ziwa.
Knowledge, chisao.

L

Labour, nchito *or* nshito.
Labour, ku gwira nchito.
Lack, ku panda.
Lad, nzombwe.
Ladder, chokwelera.
Lady, tsikana.
Lake, nyanja.
Lamb, mwana wa nkosa.
Lame, opunduka m'iendo.

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Lament, ku lirira.
Lamentation, maliro.
Lamp, nyali, nsupa.
Land, ntaka; **dry,** ntunda.
Language, ku lankula kwa.
Lank, osawa.
Lap, mpeto.
Large, wakulu.
Largeness, kulu.
Larynx, pa 'mero.
Lash, chigoti.
Lash, ku kwapula.
Last, omarisa; **last night,** usiku.
Latitude, mulifupi.
Laud, ku tama.
Laugh, ku seka.
Launch, ku kanka bwato.
Law, mwambi.
Lay down, ku ika; **lay past,** ku kumbula; **lay a snare,** ku chera nsampa; **lay hold of,** ku gwira.
Lazy, olezi.
Lead, tobvu.
Lead, ku tsogolera.
Leaf, green, tsamba; **dry,** dzani.
Leak, ku chita madzi.
Lean, ku seama, ku tsamira.
Leap, ku lumpa.
Learn, ku punzira.
Leather, chikopa.
Leave, ku sia; **give leave,** ku lola; **leave off,** ku leka.
Leech, nsundu.
Lefthand, dzanja la manzere
Leg, muendo.
Legend, ntanti.
Lend, ku bwereka.
Leopard, nialugwi.
Leper, mkati.
Leprosy, ukati.
Lessen, ku chepetsa.
Lest, kani.
Let, ku lola.
Letter or **paper,** nkalata.
Level, odika.
Liar, onama, wa mabodza.
Liberal, waufulu.
Liberty, ufulu.
Lick, ku seteka.
Lid, chifundikila.
Lie, recline, ku gona, ku seama.
Lie, to tell an untruth, ku nama.
Life, moyo.
Lift, ku tukula.
Light, waliwali, nyali.
Light of weight, opepuka.
Lighten, ku peputsa.
Lightning, jazi.
Like, monga.
Lime, nkombero.
Limp, ku chikama.
Line, chingwe; **a row,** nzere.
Linger, ku chedwa.
Lion, nkango.
Lip, mlomo.
Little, wa *ñ*gono.
Littleness, *ñ*gono.
Live, ku kala ni moyo.
Liver, mpafa.
Lizard, mbuluzi.
Load, katundu.
Loathe, ku nyansa.
Lock, mfungulu.
Long, watari; **long ago,** wakali.
Look, ku penya, ku ona.
Loose, ku masula.

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Lord, mbuie, mwini.
Lose, ku mwaza.
Love, ku konda.
Louse, nsabwe.
Lucky, wa nzimu.
Lump, chibume.
Lungs, mapupu.
Lurk, ku dika, ku bisalira.

M

Madness, misala.
Maid, namwali.
Maize, chimanga.
Make, ku panga.
Male, mamuna, mpwongo.
Malt, mera.
Man, human being, muntu, mamuna, mwanna.
Manhood, msinku.
Many, ambiri.
Mark, chizindikilo.
Mark, ku lemba.
Market-place, pa bwalo la malonda.
Marry, ku kwata.
Marvel, ku zizwa.
Masquerade, chisao.
Mast, nzati.
Master, mbuie.
Mat, mpasa.
Matter, kantu, mlandu.
Me, ine ; before verb, ndi.
Meaning, chisimo, mantantamizo.
Measure, ku esa, ku lingana.
Meat, nyama.
Mediate, ku teteza.
Medicine, monkwala.
Meek, odika ntima.
Meet, ku komana.
Melons, water-, mavemve, matikiti, matanga.
Melt, ku sungunuka.
Memory, nkumbukwa.
Mend, ku fotokoza.
Mention, ku chula.
Merchandise, malonda.
Merciful, olekereza.
Mercy, nsisi.
Message, mtenga.
Midday, usana.
Middle, kati.
Midnight, pakati pa nsiku.
Milk, nkaka.
Milk, ku finya nkaka.
Milky-way, mlera*ñ*yamba.
Mill, mpero.
Mind, ntintu.
Mine, anga, etc.
Mingle, ku sankaniza.
Miracle, cholapitsa.
Mire, tope.
Mirror, kariroli.
Mirth, chipwete.
Mislead, ku chimwitsa.
Misrepresent, ku pipiritsa.
Miss, ku ponya.
Mist, kungu.
Mistake, ku chimwira.
Mix, ku sankaniza.
Moan, ku bulira.
Mob, kamu la antu.
Modesty, minyazi.
Mole, mfuko.
Molest, ku vuta.
Money, ndalama.
Monkey, pusi, nchima.
Month, mwezi.
Moon, mwezi.
Morning, 'mawa.
Morrow, to-, mawa.

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Mortar, mtondo ; **clay,** doti.
Moss, ndere.
Moth, peperu.
Mother, mai, mamma.
Mountain, piri.
Mourn, ku lira.
Mourning, maliro.
Mouse, mbewa.
Mouth, nkamwa.
Mow, ku tema, ku chera.
Much, mbiri.
Mud, tope.
Murder, ku pa.
Must *is made by emphasising* na *before a verb.*
My, anga, etc.
Myself, ine deka.
Mystery, chisenga.

N

Nail, somali.
Naked, omariseka.
Name, dzina.
Napkin, mlenzo.
Nation, ntundu.
Navel, nchombo.
Near, oandikana.
Nebula, nsangwe.
Neck, kosi.
Need, ku panda, ku funa.
Needle, singano.
Neighbour, -nsa.
Neither, na ngo kala.
Nerves, malunga.
Nest, chisi.
Net, ukonde.
New, wa sopano.
Night, nsiku.
No, iai *or* ai, toto.
Nod, ku guduma.
None, kulibe.
Nonsense, mabwebweta.
Noose, kwekwe.
Nose, mpuno.
Not, sa.
Nothing, kulibe kantu.
Nourish, ku lera.
Now, sopano.
Number, ku werenga.

O

Oar *or* **paddle,** nkafi.
Obey, ku mvera.
Obstinacy, ku punduka kwa.
Obtain, ku landira.
Odd, ozizwa.
Odour, fungo.
Of, wa. *etc.*
Offend, ku kwiitsa.
Offering, nsembe.
Often, kawiri kawiri.
Oh ! kodi ! *or* kodi ?
Oil, mafuta.
Oil, ku zola mafuta.
Old, wa kali.
On, pa.
Once, kamozi.
One, mozi.
Onion, sabola.
Only, oka.
Open, ku segula.
Open, oseguka.
Opine, ku ganiza.
Oppress, ku sautsa.
Or, na ngo kala.
Orange, melalanji.
Order, ku uza, ku langiza.
Orphan, mpawi.

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Other, wina.
Otter, katumbu.
Our, watu, *etc.*
Ourselves, ife tomwe.
Outrun, ku pambana.
Outside, ku nja, panja.
Outstretch, ku tanda.
Oversee, ku a*ñ*anira.
Owe, ku kala ni mangawa.
Owl, manchinchi.
Ox, *ñ*ombe ya mfule.

P

Pacify, ku teteza.
Pack, ku sindera.
Packet, fukutsi.
Paddle, nkafi.
Paddle, ku palasa.
Pain, ku awa.
Paint, utoto.
Paint, ku paka.
Pale, osawa.
Palm, livume; **date-,** kanjedza, mlaza; **cocoanut-,** mongolia.
Pant, ku myuka.
Pap, bere.
Paper, nkalata.
Papyrus, gumbwa.
Parasite, sabwo, uliri.
Parch, ku pyetsa.
Pardon, ku kululukira.
Pare, kupala.
Parrot, chinkwe.
Pass, mpata.
Pass, ku pita.
Pasture, udzu.
Pat, ku sisita.
Patch, chigamba.
Patch, ku taya chigamba.
Path, njira.
Paw, pazi.
Pay, ku lipa, ku pereka.
Peace, ntendere.
Peel, ku tsupula.
Peep, ku suzumira.
Pen, cho lembera.
People, antu.
Peradventure, tsono, kapena.
Perceive, ku ziwa.
Perfume, fungo.
Perhaps, kapena.
Perish, ku mwazika.
Permit, ku lola.
Person, muntu.
Perspire, ku enga tukuta.
Persuade, ku mveretsa.
Perverse, wa chipongwe.
Pestle, mwisi.
Petition, ku pempa.
Phial, nsupa.
Physician, si*ñ*an*j*a.
Pick, ku sanka.
Pick, tsokoto.
Pierce, ku pekesa.
Pig, nguluwi, nkumba.
Pigeon, nkunda.
Pile up, ku unjika.
Pilfer, ku funta.
Pilgrim, mlendo.
Pillow, nsamiro.
Pinch, ku tsina.
Pine-apple, nasasi.
Pink-coloured, oezuka.
Pipe, chikololo, kalio.
Piss, ku kodza.
Pistol, mfuti ei ngono.
Pit, dzenje, mbuna.
Pitch up, ku fuka.
Pity, nsoni, nsisi.
Pity, ku tengera nsoni.

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Place, mbuta, malo.
Place, ku ika.
Plain, dambo.
Plain, ku pala, ku fafaniza.
Plant, ku bzala.
Plantain, mlundu.
Plaster, ku mata.
Plate, mbali.
Play, ku sowera.
Play, masowera.
Plead, ku gwira moyo.
Please, ku seketsa.
Plod, ku polama.
Plunder, ku sakasa.
Plunge, ku bira 'madzi.
Pod, koko.
Point, nsongo.
Point out, ku sonyeza.
Poke, ku tosa.
Pole, ntengo.
Polish, ku ngazimitsa.
Polite, ni ulemu.
Ponder, ku ganiza.
Pool, tawali.
Poor, osauka wa mpawi.
Porch, chiguo, balanga.
Porcupine, nyungu.
Porridge, nsima.
Possess, ku kala ni.
Possessor, mwini.
Pot, mpika, ntsuko.
Potato, sweet, nbatata.
Pottery, broken, mapale.
Poultry, zinkuku.
Pound in a mortar, ku sinja.
Pour off, ku tsanyula; **pour out,** ku pula.
Powder, wonga.
Powder-horn, liwengo.
Power, mpamvu.
Pox, small-, ntomba.
Pray, ku pempera.
Preach, ku punzisa, ku lankula.
Precept, mwambi.
Precipice, pa mpompo.
Precipitate, ku sakamula.
Pregnant, wa mimba.
Prepare for a journey, ku tsotsa.
Present time, sopano.
Present, ku ninka olere.
Preserve, ku sunga.
Press, ku finya.
Pretend, ku faniza ni.
Pretty, okongola, okonza.
Prevail, ku pitira.
Prevent, ku letsa.
Price, ntengo.
Prince, kamfumu.
Princess, kamfumu ka nkazi.
Prison, nyumba ya ndima.
Proceed, ku amba, ku chita.
Procure, ku landira, ku pochera.
Profane, otukwana.
Promise, ku chula mlandu.
Property, chuma.
Prophecy, ku laula.
Prophet, mlaula.
Prostrate, ku gwadera.
Protest, ku kaniza.
Proud, onyada.
Provisions for a journey, kamba.
Prudence, nzeru, chisao.
Puberty, chinamwali.
Pull, ku koka.
Pumpkin, maungu, ntanga.
Punish, ku langa.
Purchase, ku gula.

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Pure, oyera, osisira.
Purpose *is expressed by the qualifying form of the verb, or by* dala *suffixed.*
Pursue, ku londa, ku sata.
Push, ku kanka.
Put, ku ika.
Putrefy, ku vunda.
Puzzle, ku pundisa.
Python, nsatu.

Q

Quail, chinziri.
Quake, ku ntuntumira.
Quarrel, ndeo.
Quarrel, ku kangana.
Queen, kutsanu.
Quench, ku zima.
Question, ku funsa.
Quick, msanga!
Quiet, ochete.
Quiet, to be, ku tontola.
Quit, ku sia.
Quite, okaoka.
Quote, ku chula.

R

Rabbit, kalulu.
Rack, ku pikinyula.,
Rage, ku kwia, ku kalipira.
Rain, mvula.
Rain, ku vumba,
Rainbow, uta wa mvula.
Raise, ku tukula.
Rake, ku kokola, ku lambula.
Ransom, mombolo.
Ransom, ku ombola.
Rap, ku gogoda.
Rat, koswe.
Rattle, ku tekesa.
Rave, ku bwebweta.
Raw, ei wisi, *etc.*
Raze, ku sokaniza.
Razor, lumo.
Reach, ku fika.
Read, ku werenga nkalata.
Reap, ku tema.
Rebuke, ku tsutsa, ku kalipira.
Recede, ku bwera mbuio.
Receive, ku landira.
Recline, ku seama.
Recollect, ku kumbukila.
Recompense, ku lipira.
Reconcile, ku tetezana.
Rectify, ku fotokoza.
Red, ofira.
Redden, ku firitsa.
Redeem, ku ombola.
Reed, bango.
Refrain from, ku leka.
Refusal, nkani.
Refuse, ku kana.
Refuse, rubbish, zinyalala.
Regret, nkawa.
Rejoice, ku sekera, ku konduera.
Relate, ku uza.
Relations by marriage, anansi.
Release, ku masula.
Relieve, ku tangata.
Remedy, monkwala.
Remember, ku kumbukila.
Remind, ku kumbutsa.
Remorse, chilope.
Rend, ku *ng*amba.
Rent, chidede.
Repair, ku fotokoza.

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Repeat, ku chulansu.
Repent of, ku lapa.
Reply, ku anka.
Reproach, ku kumba.
Request, ku funsa, ku pempa.
Rescue, ku pulumutsa.
Resemble, ku fana ni.
Reserved, odeka ntima.
Reside, ku kala.
Resist, ku limbana.
Respire, ku puma.
Respond, ku vomera.
Restore, ku bweza.
Restrain, ku letsa.
Retain, ku sunga.
Retard, ku chedwetsa,
Retreat, ku tawa.
Return, ku bwera.
Review, ku a*ñ*anira.
Revive, ku komotsa.
Revolve, ku zungulira.
Reward for finding anything, songamaso.
Rhinoceros, chipembere.
Rib, ntiti.
Rice, mpunga.
Rich, olemera.
Riches, chuma.
Right, olingana.
Right hand, dzanja la kudia.
Rill, kansinji.
Rim, chipembi.
Ring, ku omba.
Rinse the mouth, ku sukusula nkamwa.
Ripe, wakucha.
Rise, ku uka.
River, nyanja, nsinji.
Road, njira, nkwalala.
Roast, ku ocha.
Rob, ku landa.
Rock, mwala.
Rod, fishing-, ntepa.
Roll, ku gubuduza.
Roof, chindu.
Room, malo.
Root, sitsi.
Rope, chingwe.
Rot, ku vunda; **of seed,** ku ola.
Round, obulungika.
Rouse, ku utsa.
Row (a line), nzere.
Row, ku palasa.
Rub, ku pukuta.
Rubbish, zirombo, zinyalala.
Run, ku tamanga.
Rust, dzimbiri.

S

Sabbath, zua la Mlungu.
Sack, tumba.
Sacrifice, nsembe.
Sad, wansoni.
Sail, tanga.
Sailor, mnyanja.
Saliva, mate.
Salt, nchere.
Salute, ku lemekeza.
Same, -mwe.
Sand, mchenga.
Sandal, nsapato.
Satisfy, ku kwanisa.
Save, ku pulumutsa.
Say, ku ti.
Scald, ku psa.
Scare, ku inga.
Scent, fungo.
Scholar, opunzira.
Scold, ku kalipira.

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Scoop out, ku tendeula.
Scorn, ku nyada.
Scorpion, karisi.
Scourge, ku kwapula.
Scratch, ku kanda.
Scream, ku lira.
Scum, pobvu.
Sea, nyanja ya nchere.
Search, ku funa.
Season, nyengo.
Seat, mpando, pokalira.
Second, chiwiri.
Secret, mlandu.
See, ku penya, ku ona.
Seed, mbeo.
Seek, ku funa.
Seem, ku fanafana.
Seize, ku gwira.
Select, ku sanka.
Sell, ku gulisa.
Send, ku tumiza.
Sense, nzeru.
Sensible, wa nzeru, ochenjera.
Separate, ku gawa.
Sepulchre, manda.
Serpent, njoka.
Servant, bandazi.
Serve, ku tuma.
Set, ku ika; **as the sun,** ku loa.
Set a trap, ku chera nsampa.
Set out, ku muka.
Seventy, makumi asanu ndi awiri.
Sew, ku soka.
Shabbiness in dress, usiwa.
Shadow, ntunzi.
Shake, ku takata.
Shallow, osimpa.
Shame, minyazi.
Share, monga.
Sharp, wakutwa.
Sharpen, ku nola, ku songola.
Shave, ku meta.
Shed, mpala.
Sheep, nkosa.
Shelf, nsanja.
Shell, nkono.
Shepherd, mbusa.
Shield, chikopa.
Shift, ku sinta.
Shine, ku wala.
Ship, chombo.
Shirt, munjira.
Shoot as a sprout, ku puka; **shoot with a gun,** ku omba mfuti.
Shore, doko, ntunda.
Short, wafupi.
Shorten, ku fupikitsa.
Shoulder, puzi.
Show, ku sonyeza.
Shudder, ku ntuntumira.
Shun, ku lambalala.
Shut, ku tseka.
Sick, odwala.
Sickness, utenda.
Side of a box, kundu.
Sift, ku peta.
Sigh, ku zuma.
Sign, chizindikilo.
Silence, ndu! chete.
Silence, ku tontoza.
Simpleton, mpusa.
Sin, zakwaipa.
Sin, ku chita za kwaipa, ku sa mvera mwambi.
Sinew, tsempa.
Sing, ku imba.
Sink, ku loa 'madzi.
Sip, ku msimsima.

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Sir, chi- *or* ka-.
Sister, younger, mlong'-; **elder,** njir'-.
Sit, ku kala.
Sixty, makumi asanu ndi mozi.
Size, ku kula kwa.
Skin, chikopa.
Skin, ku senda.
Slag, makabvi.
Slave, kaporo.
Sleek, nyade!
Sleep, tulo.
Sleep, ku gona.
Slide, ku terera.
Slip, ku terera.
Small, wa*ng*ono.
Small-pox, ntomba.
Smartness, changu.
Smell, ku nunkisa.
Smoke, utsi.
Smoke tobacco, ku koka fodia.
Smooth, ku fafaniza.
Snake, njoka.
Snare, nsampa.
Sneeze, kwi etsemula.
Snuff, fodia ya mpuno.
Snuff-box, ntete.
So, chonchi, chomwecho.
Soak, ku bvika.
Soap, sabao.
Soar, ku lenga.
Sob, ku nsinsika.
Sociableness, anjana.
Soften, ku fewetsa.
Soil, ntaka.
Solid, olimba.
Some, ena, *etc.*
Son, mwana wa mamuna.
Song, nyimbo.
Soon, sopano apo.
Sore, bala.
Sorrow, nsoni.
Soul, moyo, nzimu.
Sound, ku omba.
Sour, oeamira.
South, mwera.
Sow, ku bzala.
Sparrow, chete.
Speak, ku nena, ku lankula.
Spear, ntungo.
Spider, tandaude.
Spill, ku gabvikira.
Spin, ku pota (tonji).
Spirit, nzimu.
Spit, ku labvula, ku tsira mate.
Split, ku *ng*amba.
Spoil, ku sakasa, ku ipitsa.
Spoon, chipande.
Spot, wala.
Spring, ku mera; **as an animal,** ku lumpa; **of water,** kasupe.
Sprinkle, ku kapiza.
Sprout, ku puka.
Spy, nzondi.
Spy, ku zonda.
Square hut, n*g*omi.
Squeeze, ku psinya.
Squirrel, golagola.
Stab, ku lasa.
Staff, ndodo.
Stair, chokwelera.
Stalk, pesi, nsinde.
Stalk game, ku betera nyama.
Stammer, kudodoma.
Stand, ku ima.
Star, nyezi.
Stare, ku a*ng*ana.
Start, ku amba.

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Startle, ku zizimutsa.
Stay, ku linda.
Steal, ku ba.
Stem, nsinde.
Stick, fail, ku punda.
Stiff, ochima, wakuchima.
Still, wachete.
Sting, ku luma.
Stink, ku nunka zoipa.
Stint, ku manira.
Stir, ku sonka.
Stomach, kafucheche.
Stone, mwala.
Stool, mpando.
Stoop, ku erama.
Stop, ku leka.
Store, grain-, nkokwe.
Store, ku kunka, ku kumbula.
Storm, mondwe.
Story, mwambi, ntanti.
Stout - hearted, olimba ntima.
Straighten, ku ongola.
Strain *is generally expressed by the auxiliary verbal suffix* ula.
Strange, ozizwa.
Stranger, mlendo.
Stray, ku zemba, ku sochera.
Stream, nsinji.
Strength, mpamvu.
Strengthen, ku limbitsa.
Stretch out, ku tanda.
Strike, ku menya, ku puta.
Strip off clothes, ku bvula.
Strive, ku esa.
Stroke, ku sisita.
Stroll, ku endaenda.
Strong, olimba.
Stump, dzitsa.
Stupid, opusa.
Stutterings, matutu.
Subdue, ku gonja.
Submerge, ku biza.
Submit, ku lola.
Substitute, ku imirira wina.
Succour, ku tandiza.
Such, wakutere, chonchi.
Suck, ku mwera nkaka.
Suckle, ku mwetsa.
Sugar-cane, nsimbe.
Sulky, oda nkope.
Summer, dry season, malimwe.
Summit, pa nsongo.
Sun, zua.
Superior, mkulu.
Supper, cha kudia cha madzulo.
Supplicate, ku pembedza.
Suppose, ku ganiza.
Sure, wakuona, oonade.
Surpass, ku pitira.
Surrender, ku omba manja.
Surround, ku zungulira.
Suspend, ku tembeta.
Swallow, ku gwinta, ku meza.
Swear, ku lumbira;—**obscenely**, ku tukwana.
Sweat, tukuta.
Sweat, ku tukuta.
Sweep, ku sesa.
Sweet, okoma.
Swell, ku tupa.
Swiftly, msanga.
Swim, ku sambira.
Swindle, ku nyenga.
Swine, nkumba.
Swing, ku zunguza.
Swoon, ku komoka.
Sword, chisenga.

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T

Table, podiera.
Tack, ku chinga mpepo.
Tail, nchira.
Take, ku tenga; **take care,** ku samala.
Talk, ku lankula, ku cheza.
Tall, otari.
Tame, osimbwa.
Tarry, ku linda.
Taste, ku lawa.
Tattoo mark, mpini.
Taunt, ku puta, ku kumba.
Teach, ku punzisa.
Tear, nsozi.
Tease, ku vuta.
Teat, bere.
Teeth, mano.
Tell, ku uza.
Tempt, ku esa.
Ten, kumi.
Tent, nyumba ya nsaru.
Terrify, ku opsa.
That, uyu, *etc.*
That, *rel.* o, *etc.*
That, *conj.* kuti.
Thatch, ku folera udzu.
Their, awo, *etc.*
Then, pomene, pomwe.
There, apa, apo, padya.
Therefore, nimo.
Therein, menemo.
Thereon, pomenepo.
Thicket, nsitu, nkalango.
Thief, mbala.
Thin, opyapyala.
Thine, wako, *etc.*
Thing, chintu.
Think, ku ganiza.
Thirst, ludzu.
This, uyu, *etc.*
Thither, komwe, komeneko.
Thorn, munga.
Thou, iwe.
Thought, ntintu.
Thread, tonji.
Thresh, ku omba zintu.
Three, tatu.
Throat, kosi.
Throne, mpando ya mfumu.
Through, ni, *or by the qualifying form of verb.*
Throw, ku ponya; **throw down,** ku gweza; **throw away,** ku taya; **throw up,** ku fuka; **throw out,** ku turuza.
Thumb, chala cha chi kulu.
Thunder, ku rindimura.
Thus, chonchi, wakutere.
Tie, ku manga.
Till, ku lima.
Time, ntawi.
Tire, ku lemetsa.
To, ku.
Toast, ku ocha.
Tobacco, fodia.
Toe, chala cha pazi.
Toil, ku gwila nchito.
Tongs, mbano.
Tongue, liraka.
Tooth, dzino.
Top (*a toy*), nkanzo.
Top, nsongo, ntu.
Tortoise, kamba.
Torture, ku chita nkarwe.
Touch, ku kudza.
Towards, ku.
Towel, nsaru yo pukutira.
Town, mudzi, mzinda.
Toy, cho sowera nacho.
Track, ku londa.

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Trade, ku gula malonda.
Traitor, mbala.
Trample, ku ponda.
Translate, ku sanduliza.
Transparent, oonikera.
Transplant, ku komaocha.
Trap, nsampa.
Trash, zirombo.
Travel, ku enda ulendo.
Tree, ntengo.
Tremble, ku ntuntumira.
Tribe, ntundu, gulu.
Tribute, to pay, ku lamba.
Trouble, ku vuta, ku sautsa.
True, oona, oonade.
Truly, nditu !
Trumpet, lipengo.
Truss, tsanga.
Trust, ku mvera (?)
Try, ku esa.
Tuft of grass, chiputu chaudzu.
Tumble, ku gubuduza.
Turn round, ku tembanuka.
Turn over, ku sanduliza ; turn back, ku bwera.
Turtle, kasi.
Tusk, nyanga ya njobvu.
Twelve, kumi ndi awiri.
Twenty, makumi awiri.
Twice, kawiri.
Twig, ntambi.
Twin, mpasa.
Twinkle, ku twanima.
Twirl, ku zunguza.
Twist, ku pota.
Two, wiri.

U

Udder, bere.
Ulcer, chirondo.
Unbind, ku masula.
Uncoil, ku tombosola.
Uncover, ku vumbula.
Under, pansipo.
Understand, ku ziwa.
Undo, ku masula.
Unequal, orekana.
Unfold, ku alula.
Unfortunate, wa tsoka.
Unhealthy, odwala.
Unite, ku lumikiza, ku lunza.
Unjoint, ku gulula.
Unjust, osalingana.
Unknown, osaziwisika.
Unlock, ku fungula.
Unmarried, wa mbeta.
Untrue, wa kunama.
Upon, pa.
Uproot, ku zula.
Use, ku chita ni.

V

Vagrant, ntawitawi.
Valley, pakugwa.
Value, ku chula ntengo.
Varnish, ku paka.
Vast, mbiri.
Vein, litsipa (?).
Venison, nyama ya 'ntengo.
Verandah, konde.
Verge, m'bali, m'pepetere.
Verily, nditu !
Vermin, zirombo.
Very, kwambiri.
Vex, ku kwiitsa.
Victual, ku gawira kamba.
Vigour, mwy.
Vile, oipa.

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Village, mudzi.
Virgin, namwali.
Visible, ooneka.
Void, ndu!
Vomit, ku sanza.
Vow, ku lumbira.
Vulture, mwimba.

W

Wail, ku lira.
Waist, chuuna.
Wait, ku linda.
Wait upon, ku imirira.
Wake, ku uka.
Walk, ku enda.
Wall of a hut, gomi.
Wander, ku sochera.
Want, ku funa, ku panda.
War, nkondo.
Wariness, nchenjere.
Warlike, wankali.
Warm, otenta.
Warm, ku tentesa, ku ota.
Warn, ku langiza, ku taulira.
Warp up, serenga.
Wash, ku suka; **one's-self**, ku samba.
Wasps, mabvu.
Waste, ku ononga, ku sakasa.
Watch, ku anganira.
Water, madzi.
Water-pot, tsuko.
Wave, nachiri, funde.
Wax, masa a njuchi.
Way, njira.
Waylay, ku dikira.
We, ife; *before verb*, ti.
Weak, ofoka.
Wealth, chuma.
Wear, ku vala.
Weave, ku omba nsaru.
Web, chimbwi.
Wed, ku kwata.
Wedge, chisonga.
Weed, chirombo.
Weep, ku lira.
Weigh, ku esa kulemera kwa.
Welcome, ku sekera, ku loetsa.
Weld, ku sula.
Well, bwino.
West, zambwe.
Wetness, chime.
What, anji? tiani?
Wheat, trigu.
When, *interrog.* riti, liti, *generally suffixed to verbs.*
Where, kuti?
Wherefore, nimo.
Whether, *interrog.* kodi?
Which, uti, *etc.*; o, yo, *etc.*
Whip, chigoti.
Whip, ku kwapula.
Whirl, ku zunguza.
Whirlwind, chivumbulu.
Whisper, ku nonjona.
Whistle, chickweru.
White, oyera, otua.
Whiten, kwi eretsa.
Whither, kuti?
Who, ani? *relative*, o.
Whole, onse.
Why, anji?
Wicked, wakwaipa.
Widow, nkazi wa mbeta.
Wife, nkazi, chikwatu.
Wild, okali.
Will, ku funa kwa.
Will, ku funa, ku laka.

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Wind, mpepo.
Window, zenera.
Wine, vinia.
Wing, piko.
Wink, ku twanima.
Winnow, ku peta.
Winter, rainy season, dzinja.
Wipe, ku pukuta.
Wisdom, chisao.
Wise, ochenjera.
Witch, mfiti.
With, ni, na.
Within, pakati, mbwalo.
Without, outside, panja.
Without, opanda.
Wonder, ku zizwa.
Wood, ntengo.
Wool, ubwea wa nkosa.
Word, mao.
Work, nchito.
Work, ku chita.
World, ziko lino.
Worm, bozi.
Worship, ku pembedza.
Wound, bala.
Wound, ku lasa.
Wrap, ku pfunda.
Wrestle, ku limbana.
Wriggle, ku pikinya.
Wring, ku potola, ku finya.
Write, ku lemba nkalata.
Wrong, oipa.

Y

Yard, lupande.
Year, chaka.
Yesterday, dzulo.
Yes, e, inde.
Yet, koma.
Yield, ku lola.
Yield as crops, ku bala.
Yon, udya, *etc.*

Z

Zèbra, mbidzi.
Zigzag, okotakota.

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